2D COMING

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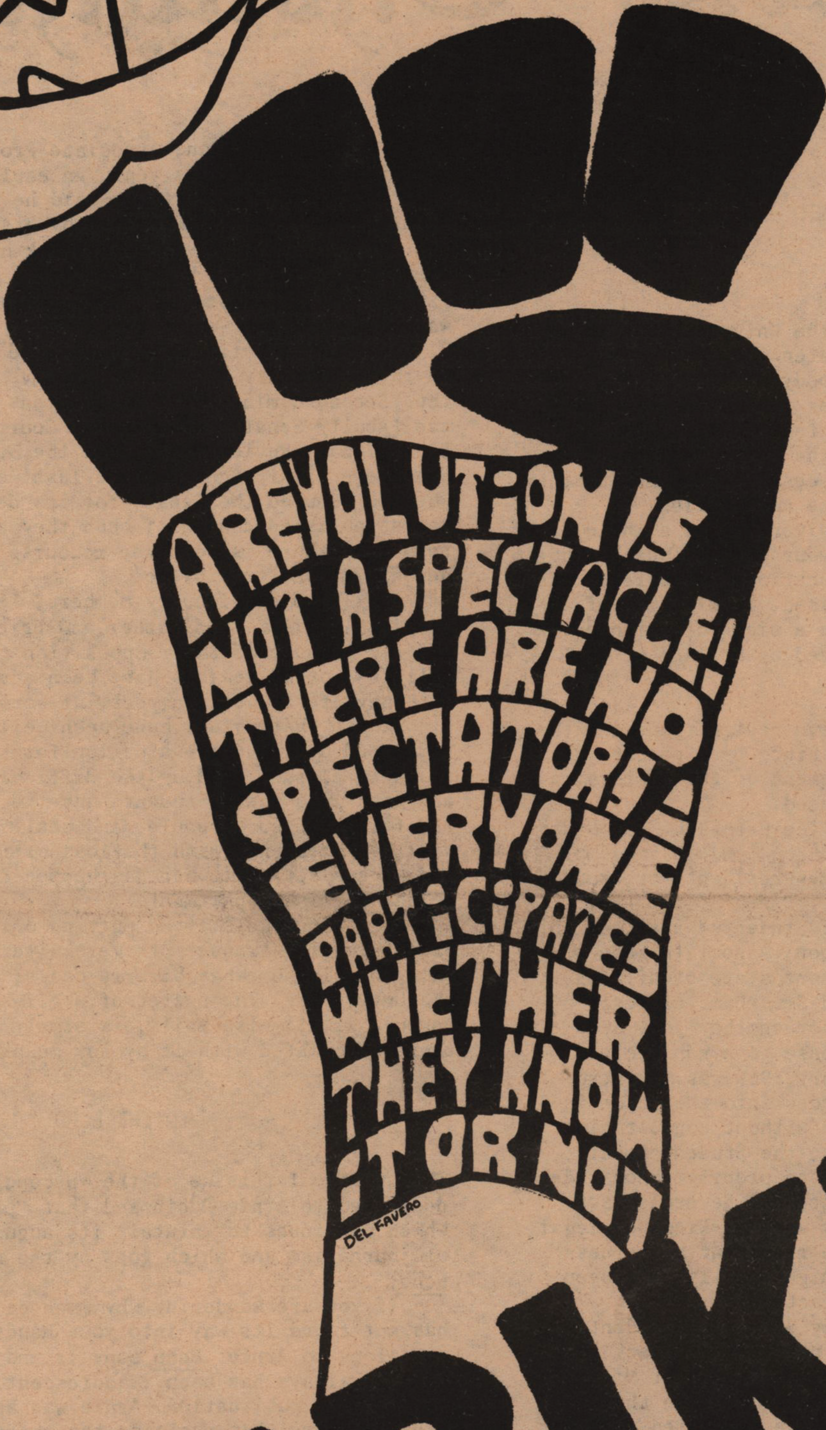
A REVOLUTION IS
NOT A SPECTACLE!
THERE ARE NO
SPECTATORS!
EVERYONE
PARTICIPATES
WHETHER
THEY KNOW
IT OR NOT
DEL FAVERO

STRIKE!

VOLUME I, NUMBER 10
APRIL 24, 1970

Second Thoughts

SEIZE THE TIME!

THE STRIKE CALLED against the University is in response to grievances which threaten its existence as a vigorous and civil educational body. This statement is designed to make these grievances--which in the aggregate seems to us very nearly incredible--as clear as possible. We address ourselves to the entire academic community. We ask only that the issues as we apprehend them be given a fair hearing; they are not trifles.

The accreditation of the University as a whole is at stake, i.e., your degree or your professional standing; and the quality of your educational experience has likewise been seriously jeopardized. Itemization of administrative bungling reads like a piece of science fiction: we are continually amazed by it. And we will review it for you.

1. The rash of administrative resignations and the threat of several more to come. Since Dr. Sponberg assumed the presidency, a good segment of the administrative structure has simply collapsed:

--Dr. William C.Lawrence, Vice-President for Student Affairs: resigned 1967.

--Dr. Robert Zumwinkle, Vice-President for Student Affairs: resigned 1970.

--Dr. Thomas Aceto, Dean of Students: resigned 1970

We wonder how much longer Ken Moon, Associate Dean of Students, will tolerate the present state of affairs. There are also rumors that David Stockham, Director of Housing, is also casting about for another job.

2. The administrative response to a non-violent symbolic black protest in February 1969 was to introduct massive law-enforcement forces into the academic community. This action was taken without consultation of the Black Student Association, the Student Senate, or the Faculty Senate. There was no propriety nor understanding, we suggest, in such actions. Several black students are still threatened by various kinds of legal action brought against them. The resultant bitterness throughout the black community might easily have been averted by a more circumspect reaction.

3. Black enrollment (roughly 5% of the student population at the University) does not reflect black population (roughly 20%) in the area of Southeast Michigan which EMU services. If we are not to maintain that the University is an elitist institution, designed only for those who are economically and socially advantaged, then this imbalance must be corrected. As it stands now, EMU is de facto racist.

4. Most of the members of the Human Relations Committee, which was particularly involved with the opportunities afforded black students on campus, resigned en masse for lack of administrative co-operation.

5. The *Second Coming* was censored outright in violation of First Amendment rights. The administration similarly harassed an earlier underground paper, the *Obsidian*, out of existence in 1968-69. That there should be an elimination of student expression on a university campus is a subversion of what that University stands for.

6. David Cahill, Assistant Professor of Political Science, was fired for his affiliation with the"Second Coming." We must assume that Dr. Sponberg in overruling the recommendation of Dr. Neil McLarty, head of the Department of History & Social Sciences, and in refusing to advance any reason for doing so either publicly or privately, removed Cahill because of his dealings with the newspaper.

7. Larry Hochman, Associate Professor of Physics, was denied tenure this year. An earlier projection of last year by his department said he would be granted tenure. Then Hochman was told by his department chairman that he would have to re-think his tenure decision because Hochman was "identified" as having sold the "Second Coming" last fall. In February, 1970, Hochman was denied tenure.

8. Duly constituted student and faculty bodies within the University have been circumvented. In the case of the "Second Coming," recommendations by the Student Senate, the Faculty Senate, the Student Court, the Student-Faculty Disciplinary Review Board, and the Student Body President were simply ignored. The last word was the President's when he rebuked the Senate for its decision. These are the established channels: when they are stripped of their authority there is no other recourse but a strike, a demonstration, or violence.

9. The other faculty members, Leigh Travis, Roger Staples, Marilyn Goldfeather and Eric Eaton, were fired largely because of their opposition to English Dept. policies; other reasons have been advanced in each case, but they are at best suspect, at worst spurious.

These instructors have been well regarded, as is indicated by student evaluation forms, by the popularity of their classes, and by the difficulty in getting admitted into them. Students have no voice in the hiring and firing of such people, and until we do, the University will be threatened with the loss of its clearest voices. And we suspect that what has happened here is not limited to the English Department.

10. Since he started putting out the "Second Coming,' Frank Michels' transcripts were altered and grades changed! On this somewhat bizarre basis, he was suspended fro the University. The secret of abolishing a newspaper from campus, if all else fails, is simply to get rid of those associated with it by any means necessary.

TO THE ECHO

This particular issue of the "Second Coming" is dedicated to Arnie Rubin and that "printed matter" which continues to maintain its august standards of journalism and which goes by the name of the Echo.

If you are wondering why much of this material has not found its way into your hands, address your questions to Arnie. Echo copy is and ever shall be what it always has been : adolescent. It is a decent high school publication. Arnie was asked by one of his reporters what position the paper would take as regards the strike: *he responded that he could make no decision, for he knew very little about it.* We've got proof, readers.

This obscene, defamatory rag is published underground in and about Eastern Michigan University, by any means necessary.

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LAWRENCE RAP

By ERNEST HEMINGWAY

The information gotten up in this issue as regards the policies of President Sponberg fits a long-standing pattern: the maneuvers are not new, and they were perhaps as intolerable some four or five years ago as they are now. William G. Lawrence is the one man who can testify to that. He knows because he was the last Vice-President of Student Affairs before Zumwinkle assumed that position. Dr. Zumwinkle, despite what the Administration may tell you, is leaving because he cannot accomodate himself to Sponberg's administrative style.

Lawrence left in 1967 for the same reason and has no compunction in telling why.

"Dissent is a very uncomfortable word to President Sponberg. To him it is synonymous with insubordination, worse than that, heresy."

"Ideas and ideals frighten him very substantially," Lawrence said in this special *Second Coming* interview.

"Once when I told Sponberg that I encourage dissent he looked at me as though he doubted my sanity. But the thing is that the man is not by any means stupid; he's professional, but he's decidedly anti-intellectual."

"Sponberg is not student-oriented," Lawrence continued, "except for students who think the way he does. For them he can be a very powerful voice. For ROTC, the athletes, he is quite effective."

Before the *Second Coming* interviewer had arrived at Dr. Lawrence's home for the interview, he had written down on a yellow pad several observations about the President. Since Dr. Lawrence is now a practicing psychologist in Southfield, the observations are penetrating.

To support his statements Lawrence had a sheaf of papers, letters and memos dating back to his years at EMU with Sponberg. Everything he discussed was fully documented, and he frequently read directly from letters and memos from O.W.Harold himself.

Some of the more notable discoveries:

1. Sponberg had Frosty Ferzacca's wife hired as a nurse at the Health Center without even an interview with the chief physician or the staff of the Dean of Students. Ferzacca is EMU's Athletic Director.

2. Sponberg took office as President in 1965, broke with the established procedure, and ensured that the Campus Police report directly to him, instead of to the Dean of Students' staff. Lawrence said that many times the Campus Police's voice was so loud as to deafen the reports and recommendations of other departments. "The police became an arm of the President's office," Lawrence said.

3. When a campus cop wasn't allowed to see the personnel file of a student, Sponberg wrote a letter to Lawrence ordering him to release the file. This is documented.

4. When a dorm head resident refused to allow the campus police to awaken a whole floor at 2:00 AM so they could question the sleeping students about an accident the police appealed to Sponberg. Sponberg wrote another letter to Lawrence requesting an investigation of why the head resident didn't follow orders better.

5. When the EMU staff doctor was "super-cautious" (exact quote from O.W.H.'s letter) about passing athletes who didn't do well on their physicals, Sponberg wrote a letter to Lawrence informing him that "we" have found another doctor who would handle all the athlete's physicals. Sponberg did not consult the Dean of Students' staff about this change, as was the usual practice.

Dr. Lawrence drew up this list of Sponberg's administration style that convinced Dr. Lawrence to resign, touching off a demonstration of 2,000 people on Sponberg's lawn, the first in EMU history.

1. Selective loss of memory of oral committments. Sponberg recently refused to write down the conclusions of staff meetings and frequently would not follow those conclusions.

2. Frequently Sponberg would place administrative efficiency about student needs and desires. Lawrence cited as an example the Festival of Awards of the Spring 1967. Sponberg opposed the Festival for reasons to the effect that "it would be too much for the police to handle," and "too much noise." Lawrence prevailed on Sponberg and he allowed it, although he wrote in a memo to Lawrence, " I disapprove of the carnival." It hasn't been held since.

SPONBERG ANALYZED!

3. Sponberg's refusal to grant meaningful, legitimate student requests for a student role in decision-making. Lawrence said that tokenism is all Sponberg offered, and that frequently he would arrange to have students he approved of on committees and advisory boards. Frequently he would then ignore the conclusions and recommendations of the boards.

Sponberg changed functions of offices without consulting the other departments, the Faculty Senate, or the Student Senate, or even his Dean of Students staff. For example, Sponberg did away with the provision that the athletic director was to report to the Vice President of Student Affairs and the Dean of Instruction. Sponberg made the athletic director responsible only to him. Hence Eastern's sport dynasty at students' expense.

Dr. Lawrence wasn't optimistic about the possibility of Sponberg's changing overnight, or even in the next several years. Lawrence said that he *supported the strike and the demands, particularly those pertaining to the student voice in both decision making and hiring,* although he was emphatic in his concern that the strike should remain non-violent.

"You know," Dr. Lawrence said, "Sponberg would probably approve of someone like Ed. Linta for Vice-President of Student Affairs." It was clear what Lawrence was saying.

Striking is the only way to ensure that O.W. Sponberg will not continue with this presidential nonsense. Striking will make this a better place. For yourself, then, strike.

FACULTY STATEMENTS

SENATE BOARD BACKS CAHILL

The early part of my case was written up in the March 19 issue of this paper. Since that time I have talked with President Sponberg, and the Executive Board of the Faculty Senate has issued a statement in my favor. To summarize early developments in a nutshell, I was notified by Sponberg on February 27 that he was not intending to recommend my reappointment to the Regents. This was done over the objections of my department chairman. On March 16 the entire political science section of the History Department passed a resolution on my behalf.

On March 20 I talked with the President. His position was (and still is) that he doesn't have to give anyone any reasons for not reappointing me. Some quotes from our conversation were:

Sponberg: I give you no reasons for non-reappointment....Show me why you should stay on.

Cahill: I have met my classes, made progress on my thesis, and the Department thinks I should stay on.

Sponberg: I'm not persuaded.

Cahill: What do you need to be persuaded?

Sponberg: I'll leave that up to you, sir. I'm not going to guide and advise you as to what is relevant.

After much soul searching I have concluded, in all honesty and sincerity, that EMU would be best served by someone having a philosophical orientation and administrative style quite different from my own....

--Thomas Aceto, April 17, 1970

Obsidian. When you left Eastern it was rumored that your resignation came as a result of a personality conflict with President Sponberg.
Lawrence. Well, no. I just don't like the way he runs the University. We had a conflict in educational philosophies. I just didn't and still don't believe in the educational philosophies of the present administration.

--Obsidian, Vol. I No. 2, March 6, 1969

He quizzed me in detail about my activities on the *Second Coming*, but didn't say my activity had anything to do with my firing. In fact, he didn't say anything. His line was that AAUP standards didn't require him to give reasons.

However, that is incorrect. In the Autumn, 1969, issue of the *AAUP Bulletin*, while discussing a successfully resolved case at Northern Michigan University, the Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure stated the following:

> Under the provision in the *Statement on Government of Colleges and Universities* quoted earlier, the chief administrative officer, if he believed that there were compelling reasons for his decision to terminate [the faculty member's] services which required that the judgment of the department head and the Dean be disregarded, had an obligation under sound academic procedure to explain why he so believed.

So I appear to be on solid ground here.

Also, on Wednesday afternoon the Faculty Senate Executive Board reported that it had passed the following resolution on my case:

> Whereas, the Executive Board of the Faculty Senate believes, after preliminary investigation and careful deliberation, that irregular procedures were followed in the matter of the non-reappointment of Assistant Professor David Cahill;
> --we recommend that this matter be returned to the Department of History & Social Sciences for their review and recommendation;
> --and, we further recommend that the Board of Regents not proceed with a hearing in this matter pending that departmental recommendation.

So things are going on fairly well. I intend to fight my political firing as far as necessary.

STAPLES VS. "THE GUIDE"

I've taught English at Eastern full time as an instructor since 1962, completing eight years this spring. On March 3, 1969 I was told I'd be fired this spring. There's been no hearing of my case. The reason given for firing me was that I wasn't finishing my PhD quickly enough. Later (March 11, 1969) I was told that even if I did finish my PhD I'd still be fired, since the English Department "already had too many PhD's from the University of Michigan."

English Department Head Milton Foster's reason was that he'd "discovered" that I wasn't registered at the U of M. You don't have to be registered to work on your thesis. I'm not registered now. Foster charged me with "failure after eight years to finish the PhD," but the U of M has given me until May of 1971 to finish.

Less than a third of the Department have PhD's. Several teachers without them have been promoted to assistant professor. Others, according to Foster, don't need PhD's because they are "specialists" in children's literature, creative writing, or journalism. Or in something called "English Methods." If you argue this way, you can easily say I'm a "specialist" at teaching English Composition. I've taught it for eight years, published three articles on it, and, according to my students and colleagues, I do it very well. You don't need a PhD to teach comp. None exists.

The school system produces college freshmen who are unable and unwilling to think, much less to write, except under pressure (or unless allowed simply to "express" themselves) and are undisciplined and illogical when they do so

---A STATEMENT OF "PHILOSOPHY" FOR TEACHERS OF FRESHMAN COMPOSITION AT EMU.

Foster claims to follow AAUP standards. His March 5, 1970 "Department Bulletin" says instructors are to be told after six years if they are to be fired after their seventh. He didn't notify me until the middle of my seventh that I'd be fired after my eighth. AAUP standards require tenure for instructors after seven years. Foster is denying me this while saying he's following AAUP standards.

The real reasons for my dismissal have nothing to do with my PhD. They have to do with my opposition to the Department and to other University policies. In 1967, for example, students in my course wrote a letter to the *Echo* attacking a psychology professor's teaching. I told the English Department the letter came from my students and that I'd given it a high grade. Later, in a department meeting, I urged approval of a faculty plan for student evaluations of us as teachers (defeated), and I pushed (unsuccessfully) for department approval of all students' attending our meetings.

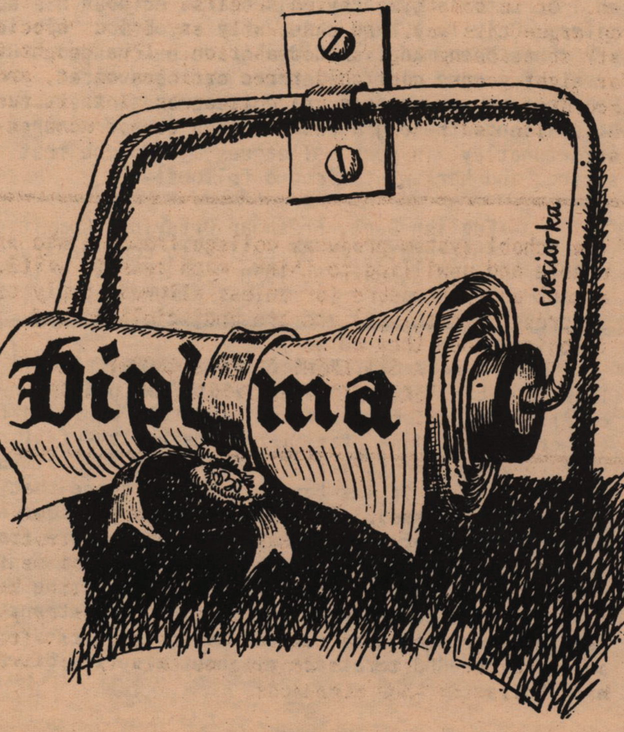
Few students are imbued with any deep desire to learn if learning demands much intellectual effort; almost none are enamoured of knowledge for the sake of knowledge...

--A STATEMENT OF "PHILOSOPHY" FOR
TEACHERS OF FRESHMAN COMPOSITION
AT EMU.

At that time I was also collecting signatures supporting Citizens for New Politics (CNP) candidates Eldridge Cleaver for President and Professor Larry Hochman for Vice-President. Hochman and I, and six other faculty, circulated petitions to reform ROTC that spring, and I participated in a fund-raising EMU presentation of Barbara Garson's *MacBird!* I also became involved in the local controversy over the suppression of "Flaming Creatures," an allegedly "obscene" film. I gave a talk in McKenny Union on "Literary Viscosity, Eroticism, and the Occult" in 1967.

In 1968, while some of my students and former students worked on the underground newspaper *Obsidian* (suppressed by EMU), I opposed the practices of newly-appointed Director of Composition Jay Jernigan, who, with Foster, required mandatory distribution (*without* a department vote) of "The Student Guide to English Composition." I felt that this document was designed to repress, inhibit, sterilize, and crush writing. I told them so. There were several angry words, and I offered to raise the issue at a departmental meeting, circulating a ditto for this purpose to gather support. At this point, I was told I'd be fired this spring. I later wrote two articles about English Comp for the *Second Coming*, which is edited by my former student, Frank Michels.

I ought to have had tenure in 1968, after seven years. Foster and Jernigan and possibly others regard me as a threat to the tranquility and stability of the Englsih Department. Possibly others beyond the department share their view. Should I be fired for this?



TRAVIS: UofM PhD

Before Christmas, 1969, I applied in writing for promotion from instructor to assistant professor in the English Department, and was officially informed shortly afterward that my application had been turned down. Two reasons were offered: (1) that they did not need someone in my "field," and (2) that my PhD would add another University of Michigan PhD to their staff, which was undesirable since the Department wanted to change Eastern's reputation as a "sister school" of the U of M.

When I asked Milton Foster, the chairman, what he and the executive committee had determined my field to be he replied "Criticism, isn't it?" I let this erroneous assumption go at the time, largely because I knew I could not deal intellectually with either Foster or the executive committee. I still feel this way, but want to set the record straight: my "field" is aesthetics, and involves interdisciplinary work (psychology and literature mainly)--facts which Foster and the Committee could have deduced readily from my letter of applicstion in which I discussed in part my dissertation, "Growth As An Aesthetic Criterion." My interests in aesthetics, moreover, include an inside view of art: I was at one time a professional artist, am now a professional musician, and am of course a professional teacher and literary critic. I seriously doubt there are many people in Eastern's English Department who have similar credentials.

EMU "Strike" Doesn't Affect Absentee Rate

--Headline, Ypsilanti Press

Sponberg Seeks "Reason, Justice"

--Headline, Ypsilanti Press

Furthermore: since the Department has seen fit to hire another University of Michigan PhD after firing me, I am somewhat at a loss to explain their second reason. I doubt seriously that it is because of my academic record. My dissertation is completed and has been approved by my doctoral committee, and I will receive the degree this spring. My academic record is excellent--I won two Rackham Fellowships, which are University and not departmental awards. I have published. I am, in the judgment of my students, a very good teacher, fair, interested in students as people (not"numbers"), very generous with my time, and so on. And I have eleven sets of student evaluations to document these assertions, as well as at least ten unsolicited evaluations. I cannot,therefore, see any reason for firing me.

Unless, that is, the reason I was not promoted lies outside of the normal academic procedures involved in such matters. I speak now of several instances wherein I have been very outspoken in meetings of the department. The first of these instances which comes to mind was the first faculty meeting I attended in the fall of 1967. The issue was a departmental-wide exam, and I argued very strongly against such an exam on the grounds that it was impractical and unfair to teacher and student alike. Since I was new to the department, I had no idea of who was who in the power structure, and did not therefore play politics. Then, there was the meeting on Freshman Composition called by Jay Jernigan in the fall of 1967, in which I argued that the assigned text, the abridged Norton Reader, was almost unteachable because of its abridged form, and as a text for eighteen-year- old people it was at best an insensitive selection since there were no articles about love or sex or, for that matter, much that was relevant to their lives. Since that meeting Jay Jernigan and I have had several intellectually hostile encounters concerning what I felt and feel is his reprehensible abuse of power as director of the English Comp. course.

My politics may or may not have something to do with my firing. I am a liberal, opposed on legal grounds to the Vietnam War, an outspoken advocate of civil rights, civil liberties, academic freedom, the rights of students, and so on. My position on these and related issues is well known, both among students and my colleagues.

HOCHMAN AND 2nd COMING

By SLAM

Larry Hochman is an associate professor of physics. This is his fourth year at Eastern.

Last June, in a letter which was part of the departmental process of evaluation, Hochman was told there were some deficiencies in his behavior (like he didn't hang around the Department enough), but that even so the Department would probably recommend him for tenure. No criticism of his academic competence was made.

Last fall, Hochman sold the *Second Coming* along with many other faculty, who were clearly labelled "Faculty Salesman." Soon thereafter, he was called in by Dr. Barnes, the department chairman, who said he had been "identified" as having broken a non-existent regulation about faculty selling commercial items--to wit, an unregistered newspaper. "My wife and I view rules and regulations as the most important things in life," said Barnes, "and in view of your action I will have to re-think my recommendation on your tenure."

Some people have extreme difficulty getting around to the crux of a situation when a touchy issue is involved. We sat around for a while and exchanged cordialities until finally we got somewhere. Drawing a large blue notebook from his desk, Profit read excerpts from it, the essence of which was the illegality of a commercial enterprise coming on campus.

--Obsidian, Vol. I, No. 1, November 26, 1968

This February 10 Barnes wrote Hochman that the Department had made an "irrevocable recommendation" that he *not* be granted tenure.

Hochman filed a grievance with the Faculty Senate. It now appears that, mediation with the Department having failed, he will be given a hearing and will be able to confront Barnes in public.

Hochman has been active in politics, running for Vice-President with Eldridge Cleaver on the Citizens for New Politics ticket in 1968.

"FRIEND OF THE FAMILY"

By MARILYN GOLDFEATHER

I have taught English at Eastern Michigan University since 1967. On January 29, 1969 my mother telephoned me from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, telling me my stepfather was to be operated on for suspected cancer. On January 30, I spoke with Chairman Milton Foster about the possibility of my missing the first class of the new semester. Foster approved having Charles Corwin (a student) meet my classes. I flew to St. Thomas, learned that my stepfather had terminal cancer, that our household was in a state of disorder, and that I was expected to make major family decisions. Instead I returned to EMU, having missed only my first class. On March 3 I received my 1969-70 letter of employment.

On March 22, I received a letter from my mother, telling me my stepfather had died, that she felt I had deserted her earlier, and that as an only child I had certain responsibilities. On April 3, I telephoned Foster, told him I was leaving for St. Thomas, and made an appointment to see him on the 13th. On April 4, I flew to St. Thomas and spent the vacation week trying to straighten out the difficulties. This involved trying to locate a furniture shipment missing since November, arranging my stepfather's effects, and preventing my mother from carrying out her threat of suicide.

All of this caused me intense personal pain, as I explained to Foster in January. Although my mother and my stepfather had lived together for twenty-five years without being married, he was the only father I had ever known. During that week I learned that my stepfather's first wife (who had not lived with him since 1938) and her attorney were coming to St. Thomas to disinter the body, claim various personal belongings, and sue my mother. Immediately I wrote Foster, telling him I could not yet return, and I sent assignments to cover my classes for April 14 with a request that the Department please help.

Late in the afternoon of April 14, I received a cable: ARRANGEMENTS UNSATISFACTORY: YOUR RESPONSIBILITY HERE. RETURN IMMEDIATELY. M. FOSTER. I tried to obtain bookings but found I could not arrive in Ann Arbor before Thursday night. I telephoned Foster, but could not reach him. I did reach Professor Martin Kornbluth, who advised me that it was imperative I meet my classes Thursday; otherwise, he said, I might as well stay the weekend. I returned Sunday April 19.

In case of doubt, assign the grade and stick by the decision. Some students are skilled in appealing to an instructor's sympathy, his fears, or even his appetites. Only in a rare case, when an obvious clerical error has been made, should a grade be changed. By exercising care clerical errors can be avoided. Remember, every changed grade encourages other students to challenge their grades, not only in your course, but unfortunatley, in your colleagues'. "Untune that string, and hark what discord follows!"

--English Dept. Freshman Offerings Committee interpretation of policy to comp instructors, January 9, 1970

When I returned, Foster sent for me, revoked my 1969-70 letter of employment (which had praised my excellent department service), and told me I was fired, effective that June, for "irresponsibility--failure to make arrangements satisfactory to the department."

He told me it was for this charge alone that I was being dismissed. Yet he refused to consider evidence I proferred of my files, gradebook, and papers from St. Thomas as proof of responsibility or testament to my family's crisis. I then requested a hearing before the executive committee of the English Department. Ignoring the emotional turmoil he had just created in me, he proceeded to attack me about a series of rumors and charges:

1. It was rumored that I had offered to write student term papers for money.
2. It was rumored that the word "fuck" occurred in my class as I taught *The Catcher in the Rye*.
3. It was rumored that I smoked marijuana.
4. That during my absence, students had been dismissing my classes.
5. That my stepfather was really just a "friend of the family," and I had used his death and my mother's problems to prolong an enjoyable vacation; his evidence for this: my suntan.
6. That it was irresponsible to leave the country without making a specific return reservation, and my call setting up the appointment for the 13th was a carefully calculated lie.
7. That I shared an apartment in Ann Arbor with a student from Eastern--a 25-year-old female graduate student.

Before the meeting with the executive committee, I was only to speak to the point of my failure to return for the week following the Easter vacation; none of the other matter which Foster had used to reduce me to tears over a period of an hour and a half was to be mentioned.

No college or university in Michigan or in the nation has made a more concerted effort to move students into a position of influence than has Eastern.

--Harold Sponberg. April 19,1970.

At an executive committee meeting or hearing on April 22, I produced my ticket, airline schedules, freight bills for shipment of the dead man's belongings, assignments I had mailed, my grade book with accurate and complete records, and other evidence of my actions. I was quizzed about "students dismissing my classes," and it turned out that this had happened in one class only where Corwin and Department Secretary Beulah Lane both arrived with conflicting directions; thus the "students" alluded to by Foster was actually the same person allowed to meet my classes earlier in February.

On April 28, Foster offered me a half-time position. My full-time position, he said, was being given to someone "who is more deserving of it--who has consistently shown good judgement as a teacher." I was told that I didn't belong in this profession, that I would be docked a week's pay, and that if one more rumor about me should arise, I would be summarily dismissed.

On May 5, I wrote Foster and the executive committee, asking for a statement of charges and an explanation of the phrasing in the half-time offer. I received no reply. On May 15 I showed Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences Donald Drummond my letter and evidence of my responsibility as a teacher. He suggested that he, Dr. Foster, and I meet. We met on May 21. Drummond read from a long, confidential letter on English Department paper, over Foster's signature. I have never been given a copy of this letter, although I have formally requested it. It listed ten "points," only two or three of which directly involved my absence:

1. That I had absented myself from class without satisfactory arrangements, lied in calling my stepfather by that title, as he was only a "friend of the family."
2. That I had used the word "fuck" in classrooms.
3. That it was rumored that I used marijuana.
4. That I shared an apartment with a student.
5. That I consorted with "bad elements of the student body."
6. That in the spring of 1968, I had been involved in a parking incident at Lincoln School.
7. That I was unprofessional, and I did not think highly of the PhD degree.

Sponberg's style of leadership is a rigid unbending strength coupled with an archaic belief that yielding to student demands is some form of contest in which he loses.

--Tom Moors

8. That it was rumored that I *sold* marijuana.
9. That students from my 8:00 class were allowed to sit in on my later class.
10. That I had admitted to being a receiver of stolen garments from New York. (At an October 1967 party, I had jokingly remarked to Mrs. Kate Foster that my mother's employees provided me with occasional gifts of clothing, that I did not know where it came from, and "It could have been stolen for all I know." They had paid for it, of course.)

Two of Foster's statements among all others in this four-hour meeting deserve special note. In high outrage during discussion of Item 10, he asked me if I was calling his wife a liar. In addition, he colored the entire session by calling my family "sordid" and then exclaiming, "Your sordid family is mute testimony to your own moral turpitude."

During private sessions later with Drummond, I was told that members of the executive committee disagreed about the half-time appointment, that most of the ten "points" had been discussed long before I had been tendered an appointment for the next academic year. So Drummond decided to intervene in the matter of dismissal.

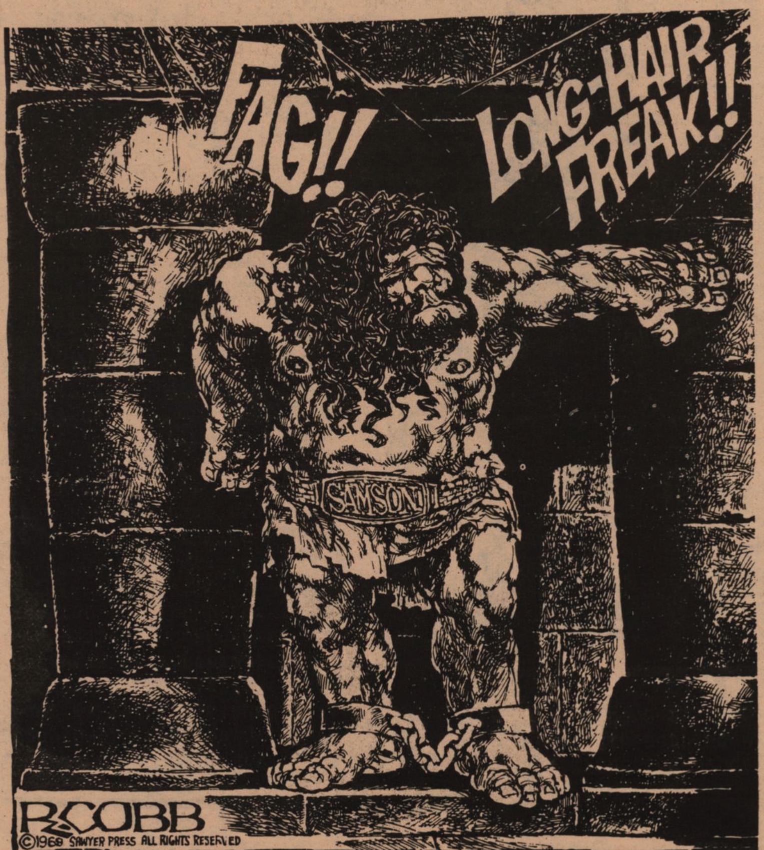
I met with Foster on June 13, 1969. After seven weeks of mental harassment and job uncertainty, I was informed that I would be reappointed for *one semester at a time*, that I would not receive a 5% professional increment as he did not consider me professional, and that my 1969-70 contract would be terminal.

In January 1970, after consultation with AAUP members, I visited Drummond, asking for a copy of the formal letter from Foster containing the ten "points." Drummond told me I could not have a copy since it contained only "background materials."

I do not believe that I have been treated fairly by the English Department of Eastern Michigan University. To the best of my ability I met my professional responsibilities during a time of great personal stress and dissolution of my family. I believe Foster is more interested in allegations of "deviant behavior" than in classroom behavior and viable teaching.

I would like to continue teaching at EMU.

(Editor's Note: At a meeting before the Student Advisory Council last Wednesday, Chairman Foster changed his reason for firing Miss Goldfeather--again. This time it was for something that she had done between March 3 and April 14, 1969 in her classroom--not anything about her trip to St. Thomas! Miss Goldfeather asked to be told exactly what this was, and Foster maintained that she "had been told orally"; when she protested that she had not been told and wanted to be told exactly what it was, Foster refused to divulge it. Miss Goldfeather and her students are curious. So are we.)


FAG!!
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EATON VS. FILE SEARCH

I began teaching at EMU in September 1965. I am now completing my doctoral work at the U of M. During that time, the completion of my dissertation was delayed because of personal problems--a death in the family and divorce--but also because I had chosen an especially difficult thesis topic.

In November 1969 I told the department chairman, Dr. Milton Foster, that I would be finished with my thesis before February 1, 1970, the deadline for promotions, if I continued to work at my current rate. I had been led to believe that I would be promoted and be continued in my employment. In December, however, about two weeks after my meeting with Foster, I was notified that I would not be employed after June of 1971. In a meeting, Foster said he was dismissing me because my PhD was from the University of Michigan and that he didn't want so many people with similar educational backgrounds in the department. I said that he had an obligation to me after five years' service, and that he should have told me earlier. Foster replied that I didn't participate in departmental activities and that I wasn't one of those who gave extra help when it was needed.

I told him that for the last couple of years I had requested appointment to departmental committees in order to have the opportunity to help, but I was never selected. I also said that since my PhD was in comparative literature instead of English itself, I wasn't in fact going to have a similar background. At this point he switched his argument and claimed that in that case he didn't have any subjects in my field for me to teach. I pointed out that the English Department had hired me knowing that my degree was in comparative literature. He had no reply to this.

I then asked if I would be promoted to Assistant Professor upon completing my PhD, as he had promised in November, even though I would be let go in June of 1971. Foster said that I would just be "considered" for promotion. Within two weeks he wrote that I would not be promoted under any conditions.

His main argument--that they didn't want any more people from U of M--was destroyed when I learned that the Department had hired yet *another* person from the U of M, Russ Larson, for the fall of 1970, and that Foster was instrumental in this hiring. This appointment of another Michigan person close to the PhD has made me look elsewhere for the real reasons for my non-reappointment.

I think my trouble began two years ago when I opposed Dr. Foster in two committee meetings. I objected to the required taking of attendance in courses, and I argued for the instructor's freedom of choice in selecting texts. I have also refused to distribute the course "Guide" to students because I regard it more as a means of controlling teachers and students than of helping them learn.

Also, just a few days before my notice of non-reappointment was issued, I had opposed the search of teachers' files which was to take place during the semester break. The Department wanted to make certain that instructors were giving the required number of papers in the composition course. I felt that this was an infringement upon academic freedom, if not private property. I thought that the Department should ask for permission of the teacher, or at least that he should be present while his files were searched.

Dr. Sponberg's apparent disrespect for student leaders is a primary factor motivating the strike. He sees most of us as young and immature; incapable of effective criticism of this institution

--Tom Moors

At this institution, I question whether the notion of democracy exists.

--Dean of Students Thomas Aceto

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—from the Varsity

BSA---

OPEN IT UP OR SHUT IT DOWN!

Since the Feb. 20, 1969 demonstration there have been a number of ad hoc committees gotten up to review (and implement) the Black demands. And Dr. Goines, a Black man, has been appointed Director of Curriculum Development. But what has been enacted so far, we are reasoning, is deficient to meet the needs of Blacks from the South Eastern Michigan area.

A Black Studies Program was proposed which involved the development of two parts: a minor in Black Studies and/or an individual concentration; and the appointment of a Director of Black Studies with three-fourth administrative duties and one-fourth teaching responsibilities in a department of the University.

However, the program as it stands now raises more questions than it answers. Why did the subcommittee elect to draw faculty for the minor from several existing departments rather than to create an autonomous department of Black studies with a membership drawn from several other departments? What are the administrative functions, if any, of the director of Black studies? How can a director of Black studies exert any meaningful or significant influence on faculty who are responsible primarily to autonomous departments when he plays no role in formulating the policies of those departments and has no control over the execution of of those policies?

Who is to select the members of the interdisciplinary committee and how are they to be selected? For that matter, who is to select the director of Black studies and how is he to be selected? Should the proposal include provisions for the recruitment of additional Black faculty and Black students?

There is a further objection: it is virtually impossible in the minimum number of hours for graduation to complete a major and minor on a teaching program and then also complete (the proposed) Black studies minor in addition. It would appear that, in the process of designing a Black studies minor, the subcommittee somehow lost sight of its assumptions and its opinions.

One might argue that the student in a teaching program who wishes to complete a Black studies minor is free to remain in college for an additional financial burden on the student, as they require both the usual college expenses and a loss of potential income; for the many Black students who come from financially impoverished families, this additional burden may well be an intolerable one. For many male students, extra semesters also involve loss of student deferments before graduation, interruption of studies by military service, and the sacrificing of potential occupational deferments.

Until the Black Studies Program can deal with the basic requirements of Black people and give us a chance to develop for ourselves with a workable academic plan, Black students will consider this demand as not yet met.

The demand for increased Black enrollment and for the retention of Black students in the University has most clearly not yet been met. We quote from an administrative statement on the matter:

> December, 1969: This University in full compliance with the provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, has sought to establish a student assistance program, Operation Opportunity. This program has admitted 185 (9 white, 176 black) students, with the mean high school G.P.A. of 2.4 for the fall term of 1969 in which students receive financial support. Departmental student assistance programs have also been initiated to "help" all EMU students who require it.

48 of these students left the University not to return in Spring, 1970; some 200 others are now on probation. It is well to bear in mind that the high schools of River Rouge and the ghettoes of Detroit are not equivalent to those of Birmingham and other affluent white communities. A short (and familiar) passage from the Kerner Report, a document drawn up by established, white liberals, may be helpful here.

> What white Americans have never fully understood--but what the Negro can never forget--is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghetto. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it.

The ghetto primary and secondary school is the educational extension of the ghetto community as a whole. The University, if it is to counter the deficiencies of such schooling, must provide substantial supportive services for the Black student; this entails extensive preliminary training, widespread recruiting, and a continuing tutorial committment, particularly during the Freshman year. In the last analysis it means increased funding on the part of the administration. There have been programs initiated to this end, but their scale has been thin and impoverished. We have it from Tom Moors, Student Body President, that University losses on the athletic program run upwards to $300,000, not including the scholarships. The University, if it is to become--not remain--an institution which services the needs of all of its citizens will have to modify its priorities radically.

At present Black enrollment constitutes some 5% of the student body: there are 5 Blacks, in other words, per 95 White students. In the State at large, however, Blacks make up 18-20% of the population: there are, then, roughly 20 Blacks for every 80 Whites. From this standpoint, the University does not reflect the population which, as a presumably democratic institution, it must service. It should make no pretense to being a representational body. The cross-section which it indicates looks as though it might have been taken from the white suburbs rather than from the State as a whole.

That incongruity between Black enrollment and Black population makes the University institutionally racist: no other conclusion may be drawn from the facts. It is *de facto* elitist: it caters to the economically and socially advantaged. The issue of the strike is not to shut the University down, but to open it up.

In the last year and a half four distinguished Black faculty members have resigned to assume positions elsewhere. We refer to Dr. Singer Buchanan, Dr. LaMar Miller, Dr. Vincent McDonald and Dr. Mary Berry. There is perhaps a clarification needed here: we do not mean to imply that their resignations were in direct protest to administrative policy. They were offered excellent positions, and their decisions to leave EMU were difficult and complex ones. But it may well be argued that Eastern is not competing adequately in a job-market which is now extremely tight--the supply of Black professors is notoriously low relative to the demand--and has not provided an environment in which the talents of these professors can be most fully realized: this, they have found in offers from other institutions. Such departures we likewise find reprehensible.

It would be in error to conclude that nothing has been done to rectify the problems facing black students at EMU. However, it would also be erroneous to conclude that there as been any REAL progress either. The term "real progress" refers to an institutional committment toward solving the inequities that exist. A review of the events during the past few years reveals at least two trends that support this claim.

First, most of the demands of February 20, 1969 had been proposed before that date either by the Student Senate or by the Human Relations Commission. However, the recommendations had either been agreed to in principle but not acted upon, taken under advisement and then not acted upon, or completely ignored. It is this type of administrative response to black student problems that produced the February 20 incident which was no more than an attempt to establish communication. Instead of communication with those who make the decisions (e.g. the president), they were met with more promises through intermediaries, by police, and finally by the courts.

Little progress has been made since February 20 to make EMU more responsive to the aspirations of Black students. One reason for this may be found in the decrease in faculty involvement in such problem-solving bodies as the Human Relations Commission. It is the failure of this Commission that highlights the second trend in the short history above: that increased institutional responsiveness to the aspirations of black students has taken place only through the painstaking extra-mural efforts of a few dedicated faculty members acting in the face of administrative apathy. This state of affairs is nowhere more clearly indicated than in the resignation of the majority of the members of the Human Relations Commission. Their often made request for a sizable committment towards increasing the percentage of black student enrollment on campus produced little: less than a 1% increase in over 3 years. Their request for a "high level" administrator to deal with minority student problems was met with a Director level position and only recently an assistant dean, neither of which indicate anything more than a token gesture.

Is it any wonder that the black students at EMU continue to make demands? This would appear to be the only way in which their aspirations are taken seriously. This will continue to be their mode of communication until the institution that is supposed to serve them makes the type of creative and substantial committment worthy of such a label. Apathy may buy time, but it may also reap unwanted dividends.

HISTORY: BLACK DEMANDS

FACT - SHEET

The Black demands of April 1970 should come as no surprise to those familiar with their history; they did not suddenly erupt either this year or last during the February 20 1969 Pierce Hall incident. They are not merely an elaboration of University Michigan Black demands. They are not the product of radical agitation.

The Black demands are connected, as our fact sheet seeks to make clear, with recommendations advanced by Dr. Lawrence, Vice President for Student Affairs. They have had the continual backing of the Student Senate. And they have been further developed by a Human Relations Committee gotten up rpimarily to enquire into the mater of the Black man's presence within the academic community of the University.

Since then Dr. Lawrence has resigned. A segment of the Human Relations Committee, in protest of administrative non-cooperation, resigned. And the Black students occupied Pierce Hall, Feb. 20, 1969 in further protest.

Since then the Administration's response to Black needs, we maintain, has been either inappropriate or insufficiently funded and implemented.
[See article on the administration response to Black demands]

October 3, 1966: The Regents adopted a policy statement on the principle of non-discrimination: "Eastern Michigan University shall not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, creed, national origin or ancestry. Further, the University shall work for the elimination in the areas listed above:--(1) in organizations recognized by the university; and (2) from non-University sources where students and employees of the University are involved."

Anyone who will make a careful study of the recent history of Eastern will find that efforts in every area--faculty recruitment, teaching of the role of blacks in our history and literature and in all areas of American life, recruitment of students and assistance for them when they arrive at Eastern--have multiplied dramatically in recent years.

--Harold Sponberg. April 19,1970.

Late 1966: President Sponberg is reported to have established a University personnel Employment Committee seeking to accelerate recruitment from minority groups. A thorough investigation of the so-called committee has revealed that it does not exist, and probably never did.

May 18, 1967: A complaint was filed with the Michigan Civil Rights Commission (MCRC) about the Pledge Princess Pageant (a "Greek Week" function) and discrimination against a Black female contestant. Prior to this, students from Black fraternities and sororities had met to plan action concerning discrimination at EMU. This group was expanded to include non-Greek Black students and white students. This group, which later became the Rights and Relations Organization, approached Vice-President for Student Affairs William Lawrence with a request that he appoint a Commission composed of certain members of the EMU community: two students, two faculty, and two administration members.

May, 1967: Vice-President Lawrence wrote a letter of apology to the girl who had been discriminated against and appointed the people requested by the Rights and Relations Organization plus additional members. The larger group eventually became the Human Relations Commission (HRC). In the early months the group regerred to itself and was referred to by others as the Human Rights Commission, Human Relations Committee, and other variants.

Spring, 1967: V.P. Lawrence transmitted to President Sponberg a recommendation from the HRC that an *office dealing with the problems of Black students* be established and the federal funds be sought to support such an office. Lawrence reported to the HRC *that the President rejected* the recommendation.

May, 1968: The HRC made recommendations to the administration about policies and practices relating to black students at EMU. These were:

1. Admissions

a. Double black student enrollment (it was 4.4% at that time).

b. Expand the black student recruitment program.

c. Increase the financial aid program.

d. Establish an administrative office to coordinate these activities.

2. Academic Employment.
   a. Hire a black coach.
   b. Desegregate all departments, especially Sociology. Educational Administration, and Guidance and Counselling.
   c. Hire one high-level black administrator before Fall, 1968.
3. Student Employment
   a. Increase the number of black students in all employment categories.
   b. Employ one black student manager for McKenny Union.
   c. Employ black students in the information and games areas of the Union.
   d. Encourage campus merchants to employ blacks.
4. Placement
   a. Deny the use of placement facilities to employers having discriminatory policies.

c. Recommending to President Sponberg:
   1. Hiring of a black staff member in an administrative position (i.e., Dean or above).
   2. Hiring of a full-time staff member to recruit black staff and faculty.

November 25, 1968: The Office of Student Affairs published an elaboration of the Regents' policy of October 3, 1966 affirming non-discrimination by student organizations and requiring compliance by February 1, 1969.

November 26, 1968: Recommendation on racial composition of faculty and faculty council was sent to department heads and council.

December 3, 1968: "Equal Opportunity in Higher Education," a seminar co-sponsored by the State of Michigan, Civil Rights Commission, and State Board of Education was held. The EMU presentation contained the following statements:

> "Mr. Gilden, Dean of Admissions and Financial Aids, stated that EMU leads all other universities in the State in the percentage of black students enrolled on campus."

This is unfortunately an error, because Wayne State had an enrollment of 9.3% blacks according to the chronicle of higher education.

HOW LONG?

5. Extra-curricular Activities
   a. Enforce the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices in Greek organizations.
6. Housing
   a. Immediately implement the EMU HRC proposal to eliminate discrimination in off-campus student housing.
7. Non-academic Employment
   a. Increase the number of black employees in higher level positions.
   b. Institute on-the-job training for inadequately prepared applicants.
   c. Include funds for the above in future budgets.

May, 1968: The Student Senate supported these recommendations.

May, 1968: President Sponberg met with the HRC to discuss the recommendations. Sponberg said that most of them were acceptable in principle, but that there might be difficulty implementing some of the details. The only point that Sponberg rejected was a recommendation *to make sufficient funds available to department hedds to meet competition in hiring black faculty*. The housing proposal was neither accepted nor rejected, as Sponberg said he needed additional time to review it. *There was no further communication from Sponberg to the HRC.*

November, 1968: The HRC adopted a proposal to improve policies and pratices of EMU faculty. In part, it called for:

1. Creation of faculty seminars on human relations problems.
2. Staff integration and program development:
   a. Inquiring of administrative units as to their plans for integration of staff in 1969-1970.
   b. Sumitting a resolution to the Faculty Council concerning increased integration of staff and increased program development.

December 10, 1968: The HRC held a Faculty Seminar on racism in University policies and practices; 60 faculty members attended. "Now, before racial incidents erupt at Eastern seemed the perfect time for all faculty members to become involved, but the apathy was apparent by the relatively small attendance. *Even...Harold Sponberg...did not attend.*" (Chris Ruby: Echo 2/3/68)

December 10, 1968: The Student Senate formulated a series of demands which it later submitted to the University administration on December 13. Among these were the following:

1. *the establishment of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King scholarships.*
2. *increase in number of black students and faculty members*
3. *more courses in Black history, culture, etc.*
4. *inadequate tutorial program improved*
5. *12 per cent enrollment from inner city*
6. *further action of Human Relations Council demands of last year.*

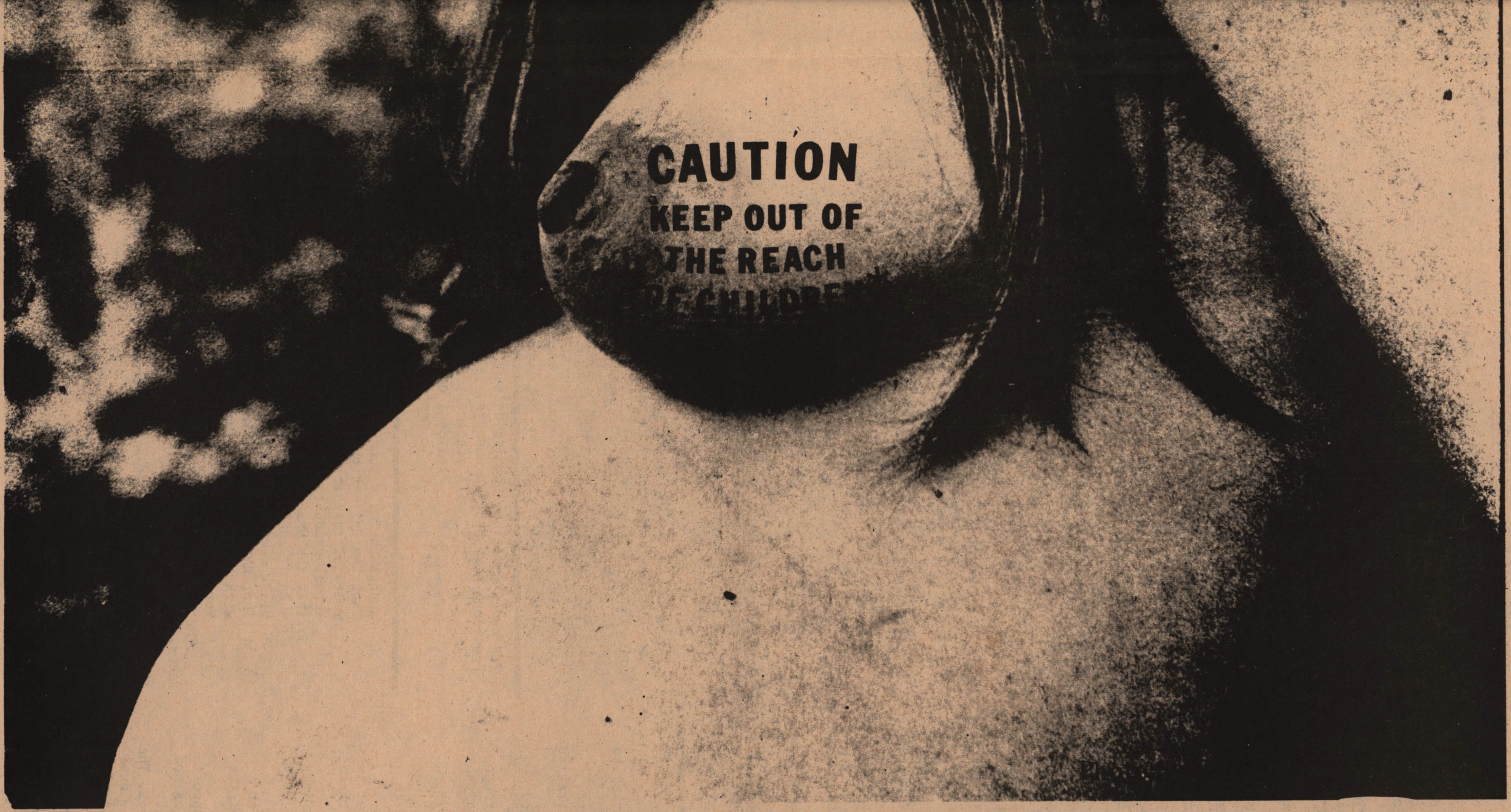
January 7, 1969: Student Senate reconsidered and re-passed the earlier resolution of May 28, 1967 setting up a Martin Luther King Jr.-Malcolm X Scholarship Fund, this time allocating $1,000 to the funds. the interest to be used for the scholarship. Vice-president for Business and Finance, Louis Profit, subsequently *notified the Senate that he thought such an allocation would constitute an inappropriate use of Senate Funds.* Student Senate gave the BSA a voting seat on the Senate.

February 12, 1969: *Faculty* Council voted to support the following HRC request:

1. to support HRC efforts
2. to urge all departments to integrate staffs
3. to integrate the Faculty Council
4. to publicize its support of the HRC request

Portions of the request were forwarded to the appropriate Faculty Council committees.

Con't on p.14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Con't. from p. 11

February 18, 1969: Student Senate voted to declare February 21 Malcolm X Day and to ask that students be excused to attend services in the surrounding community.

February 20,1969: Black students occupied Pierce Hall and requested opportunity to present the following demands to President Sponberg:

1. That a person be appointed with the title of Vice-President for Minority Affairs. That this person be black and that he be only responsible to the President of the University. That he have the power to control and regulate programs pertaining to minority students.
2. That a Black Studies program be initiated. That a building be set aside for these black studies. That these studies be part of a black curriculum that be totally controlled by blacks.
3. That tuition be based on family income.
4. That a section in the library be set aside for the black books and black art.
5. That the role of blacks be taught in all history courses.
6. That Martin Luther King and Malcolm X scholarships be created and that the decision as to who will be granted those scholarships be made by a board composed by blacks.
7. That a large number of black students from the Ypsilanti area be admitted to the University.
8. That a board be organized in order to hear and act upon students' complaints of teacher prejudice.
9. That athletic scholarships not be taken away from those athletes who sustain injury while playing or training for the University.
10. That a black co-ed dorm be set aside for black students who wish to be housed there.
11. That no action be taken against those students participating in this demonstration.

> Students have no rights, only privileges.
>
> --Harold Sponberg (who else?)

Sponberg did not meet with the Black students. Thirteen students were arrested with University or local officials preferring charges ranging from conspiracy to create a disturbance to inciting a riot. *The administration refused to drop charges against students.* Black students refused discussions with Administration until charges were dropped: hence stalemate.

At a special meeting the Student Senate voted to support the black students and to an allocation of $300 for a bail fund. The money did not come through because *Student Senate President Skutt was threatened with jail if he didn't return the money.*

February 26, 1969: Faculty Council met and discussed black student demands. Three statements were put before the Council for a vote but were referred to the departments for a vote of faculty members:

1.The Faculty Council deplores the action of the administration in calling upon the police when there was no violence.

2. Faculty Council should call upon the administration to drop charges against students and to urge the authorities to drop charges.

3. The Faculty Council should acknowledge in principle that, taken as a whole, the demands of the Black Students are not responsible.

March 5, 1969: Faculty Council voted to support the establishment of the Ad Hoc committees and agreed to select Faculty representatives to them.Faculty Council voted on the questions proposed on 2/2/69. The votes were taken both by department and by individual faculty members that were available. The results of the vote were:

Department representatives:

Proposition	Yes	No	Abstention
1	5	27	4
2	8	27	1
3	12	17	7

Individual Faculty Members:

Proposition	Yes	No	Abstention
1	135	314	19
2	145	299	20
3	157	266	31

> March, 1969: The Human Relations Commission invited President Sponberg to a meeting on March 15, 1969, as a consequence of his speech Feb. 27 which indicated that he would use "the full persuasive force" of his office to implement the Black demands presented during the Pierce Hall demonstration. He neither replied to the invitation nor did he attend the meeting.
>
> --Fact-Sheet: Black Demands.

On February 27,1969, the President stated his intentions on the Black Demands.

> As soon as substantive talks can be initiated, I propose to have the Dean of Admissions and Financial Aids consider immediately these matters relating to scholarships and to admissions policies.
>
> I propose to have the Director of Libraries continue to order an increasing supply of materials and documents which relate to minority groups, particularly black studies, and to explore methods of displaying them in a place both prominent and convenient.
>
> I will urge the Human Relations Commission to consider those questions which relate to discrimination and to report their recommendations to me as soon as possible.
>
> I will urge the appropriate faculty groups to consider those proposals which relate to curriculum expansions and revisions.
>
> I will discuss with our Student Affairs Division the wisdom of additional emphasis on minority affairs within that division.
>
> And I will use the full persuasive force of my office to encourage prompt consideration and action in all these matters.
>
> *For the most part, these student concerns represent not a new direction for the University, but an acceleration of existing programs.* I do not consider this acceleration impossible or inappropriate.

March, 1969. The Human Relations Commission invited President Sponberg to a meeting on March 15 as a consequence of his speech Feb. 27 (see above). *He neither replied to the invitation nor did he attend the meeting.*

March 12, 1969: The Faculty Affairs Committee of Faculty Council recommended:

1. That the Council consider amending the new constitution to provide for black faculty representation for a specified number of years.
2. That the University explore a possibility of remedial transition programs for black high school graduates (as per HRC rec. of 11/68).
3. That the University explore a possibility of subsidized graduate study programs for EMU black faculty at nearby graduate institutions.
4. That EMU seek to initiate exchange programs with predominately black colleges and universities.

The report was accepted: *No further action was taken.*

> The Human Relations Commission's relations with the President have been an unending series of frustrations.
>
> --A statement dispatched to the President on the resignation of of 16 members of HRC. March,1969.

March 17,1969: Sixteen HRC members resigned. The reasons for their resignation were contained in an open letter to the University:

"In view of our inability to obtain from the president the cooperation and support that we believe is necessary for us to function effectively....We hereby submit our resignation...."

The members indicated that"the commission has always felt that it could succeed in fulfilling its mission only if it receives active and energetic support from the president. However, *the commission's relations with the President have been an unending series of frustrations.*" They also reiterated their recommendation for the appointment of a Vice-President for Minority Affairs.

MOORS SPEAKS

I feel that it is crucially important that every student at Eastern Michigan University participate in the student strike of classes. Such a move has been highly justified for a period of years and is directly related to the commonwealth of problems emerging during the tenure of President Harold E. Sponberg. It is my intention here to detail the issues as I see them in the hopes that they will be examined and hopefully acted upon. Student power must become a reality at this insitution, if we are to succeed in helping it grow.

The major conflict revolves around the resignation of the two top Student Affairs Officers at EMU. Vice-President Robert Zumwinkle and Dean Thomas Aceto found central administration to be incompatible with the position and attitudes of the president, and they were therefore motivated to move on. These incompatibilities revolve around the student role in governing the institution. The Dean and the Vice-President were both openly supportive of many student programs which eventually found themselves scrapped in the higher offices of the University. They both worked to foster a climate of humanism and free and open enquiry that apparently was not compatible with the goals of the institution as seen by others. Now we have lost them and others in the division, thus creating an unbearable situation. Students could talk to and trust both; they could be sure of support when it was needed and would usually observe at least a partial picture of administrative decision-making first hand. This has all been lost, for we now face a year without any single administrator we feel we can totally trust. Needless to say, this is a deplorable situation.

Harold Sponberg is not an evil man; instead he is a fine individual possessing a flair for rhetoric and interpersonal relations. No President in Michigan does a finer job relating to the public external to the University. Internally, however, he is strictly conservative and paternalistic. There is a lack of flexibility here. Dr. Sponberg's apparent disrespect for student leaders is a primary factor motivating the strike. He sees most of us as young and immature; incapable of effective criticism of this institution. His style of leadership is a rigid unbending strength coupled with an archaic belief that yielding to student ideas is some form of contest in which he loses. We in student government become the enemy when we criticize him; we are made subject to his bombast and to his repeated efforts to discredit us without confronting us. What we seek is little more than a weekly 90 minute session with him and all the Vice-Presidents, so that we might explore in an honest manner the problems we all are aware of. It is my belief that each crisis the University has faced this year could have been at least minimized by such a brainstorming session.

In previous years student organizations with the exception of the Eastern Echo have operated around strict budget controls. This year it became unbearable as we saw the following allocations unilaterally vetoed by the Business and Finance offices.

a.) $1,000 Martin Luther King Scholarship
b.) $75.00 to the SMC for attendance at a National Convention.
c.) $100.00 for the agape meal held at Eastern for needy children.
d.) $500.00 to the BSA to finance breakfasts for needy children in the community.

In view of the inability of the Human Rights Commission to obtain from the president the cooperation and support that we believe is necessary for us to function effectively....We hereby submit our resignations.

--A statement to the President
on the resignation of sixteen
members of the HRC. March.1969.

Originally we had thought that the Student Senate budget was good for something besides food for ourselves, office supplies and convention travel. Apparently this was not the case. Now during the strike we find we cannot requisition even office supplies, and our right to attend conventions has been curtailed dependent on whether the gathering is political or not.

One of the central four strike demands is representation on the Board of Regents. According to Attorney General Frank Kelley this can be accomplished through a student advisory committee, although voting representation would constitute a conflict of interest.

The issue of accreditation is a gut-level one requiring careful analysis. Universities do not lose Student Affairs Officers like Zumwinkle and Aceto without questions being asked. Liberal faculty do not resign en masse nor are they not reappointed without many of the same questions. An inadequate library will not support a graduate program, and that provides further basis for the questioning of our status. Some

basis for the questioning of our status. Eastern is in some danger of having the North Central accreditation people severely question them. It is not possible to speculate now on the results; yet if events continue on as before loss of accreditation could loom as a very real and viable possibility

It is time to activate our desires to preserve and protect our institution. I can see no other effective way of doing so than through a strike of classes observed by both faculty and students.

--Thomas D. Moors
Student Body President

--Robert J. Sattler
Student Body Vice-President

THE CREDIBILITY GAP AT EMU (?)

The Eastern Michigan University community has been saturated during the past few days with a fantastic torrent of half-truths and unsupported charges which have made it difficult for interested faculty and students to winnow truth from falsehood....

Perhaps my statement, added those of many others who have maintained stability and steadiness in this troubled period, will calm the atmosphere so that we. can all use reason and justice and seek truth in cooperation and trust.

--More of the Purple Prose of
our Chief Anti-intellectual,
Harold Sponberg.
(for dupes only)

B.S.A. REQUESTED a $400 contribution from the Student Senate for its "Free Breakfast for Children" program. This sum was allocated in 1969. On April 22, 1970, B.S.A. met with Lewis Profit and he verified that he had blocked this allocation.

This Breakfast Program is meeting the needs of the Black community. Each morning we feed from fifty to seventy hungry children. Various organizations, businesses, and individuals (including President Sponberg with a $25 donation!!!) have generously equipped us with essentials, necessary to maintain a successful program.

If we do not receive an adequate financial committment our program will fail.

Perhaps the Vice-President does not realize the full effect of this program. Perhaps he does not realize that children cannot learn on an empty stomach. Perhaps he does not realize the effect of this program on the children in the community and that this action on his part is a deliberate attempt to keep the children uneducated.

Education is no doubt the key to success which should be evident to Mr. Profit. If these children are kept at a lower educational level then we as a people will never be able to progress. Children must receive an adequate breakfast each school day. We must continue to meet the needs of the community. FREE THE HUNGRY KIDS!!!

****

On April 18,1970 the sum of $500 was allocated to B.S.A. for their "Free Breakfast for Children" program by the Michigan Association of Student Volunteers, an association of volunteer programs of various college campuses in the state of Michigan. On April 21, 1970, we were notified that such an allocation could not be made. We are now asking for a meeting with the Steering Committee of the MASV.

FREAK & FREEDOM NEWS

EASY TEAR GAS ANTIDOTE FOUND

BERKELEY, California (LNS)--A biochemistry student at the University of California has developed an easy-to-make and easy-to-use antidote for tear gas. The student, John McWhorter, brought his little bit of magic in a milk bottle to the office of the *Daily Californian* after the April 15 anti-ROTC actions at Berkeley, which included heavy doses of tear gas from the police.

McWhorter, a senior in biochemistry working with Professor John B. Neilands, claims he has found an antidote to tear gas that can be made by anyone who has ever scrambled an egg.

The antidote compound was tested by McWhorter during yesterday's gas barrage on more than 20 people. They found it effective in preventing stinging eyes and sore, irritated skin.

McWhorter explained the theory behind his concoction in this way: "CN and CS gas attack a sulphidral group in the eye. Egg has a great deal of albumin, and egg albumin has a great deal of sulphur."

The implications of this directed McWhorter--who is working with Neilands on discovering one single element that counteracts CS gas--to mix up an egg base mixture. He says it can be made by anyone.

McWhorter's recipe is as follows for a quart of tear gas relief: Mix 8-10 eggs with one cup of water and a tablespoon of baking soda. Beat very well.

The compound's creator said that on April 15 he and many others spread the egg mixture on their faces and around their eyes. They then walked out into a wave of tear gas. Their reaction? "We all felt fine."

Vinegar in a handkerchief, McWhorter indicated, is an effective agent to breathe through, but vinegar should not be spread on the face. The vinegar-soaked handkerchief and the egg mixture should, together, make an effective anti-tear-gas team.

McWhorter said that further research on tear gas antidotes is proceeding despite some pressure from unnamed sources. Future developments, he said, will be reported directly and promptly to the public.

FRAGMENT DISCOVERED ON THE FLOOR OF THE PSYCH DEPARTMENT

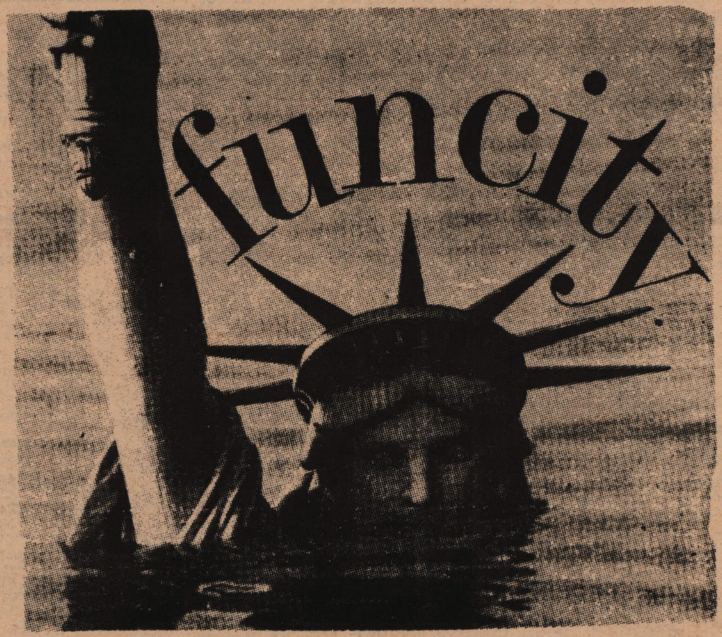
...anus, and Nixon seems to be no exception. Still no one has, as yet, determined to what extent constipation and anal constriction influence and have influenced in the past the course of human events. No intrepid researcher has yet explored that vast and uncharted area of knowledge, the anal fixates in politics.

A recently published book entitled simply *Up* devotes an entire chapter to contemporary retentives and their very prominent roles in politics everywhere. "The need to defecate in some men once repressed will invariably flare up in psychoneurotic symptoms...and the backlog of feces must conceivably reach the very center of his social and existential self."

There has been some dispute as to the nature of Spiro Agnew's fixation. The more conservative appraisals of his condition put him in a simple anal retentive category with the President. But more and more young people in the field seem to feel that this is not entirely accurate and that somehow Spiro's case is unique and needs re-thinking. The general consensus here is that there is a need in his case to conceptually synthesize the anal with the oral.

As one bright new man in the field has observed, "The child who persists in putting shit in his mouth will grow up forever ambivalent and confused about the two holes at the ends of his body. Such confusion as to what goes in and out of what hole will almost without exception go to build an archetypical personality structure common throughout all of history and known by many names...."

Political psychology has gone a long way in the past 20 years and whereas there might have been a good deal of hesitation in the past, today the field is thriving with bright young people who aren't afraid nor reticent when it comes to calling a shithead a shithead. Where the field goes from here is [here the fragment breaks off].



DEATH FOR POT?!?!

BAKERSFIELD, California (LNS)--The Bakersfield City Council recently voted the death sentence for a second conviction for selling marijuana or illegal drugs. But the action is not expected to have any direct legal effect, since felony legislation has been preempted by the state.

Councilman Robert Whitemore, who introduced the legislation, said "Unless severe measures are taken an entire generation will be destroyed by dope." Whitemore acknowledged the unenforceability of the ordinance but said, "It has the value of notifying the legislature of the city's strong feelings about dope."

Mayor Hart said the ordinance would stiffen the attitude of the courts. Councilman Heisey, who earlier this month presented a bill to banish "bizarre personages" from the city, said "These dopers need to be put away for good. Let's put a little fear into these people."

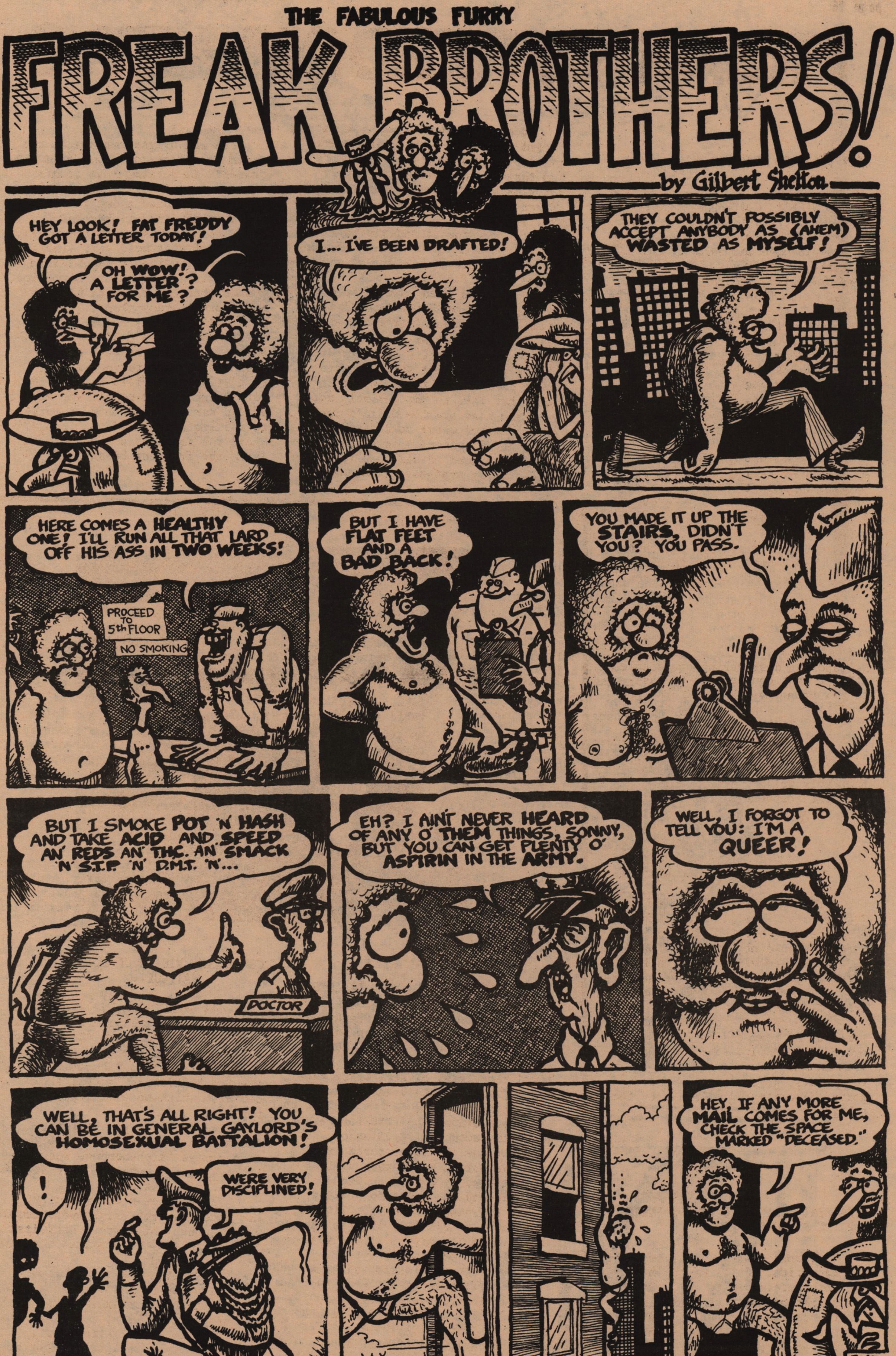
COP CALLED VICTIM OF REVOLUTION FATIGUE

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Two psychiatrists have recommended a year's disability leave for a 43-year-old policeman who they say is suffering from "battle fatigue" because of the "revolutionary" social disorder with which he must cope, UPI reported.

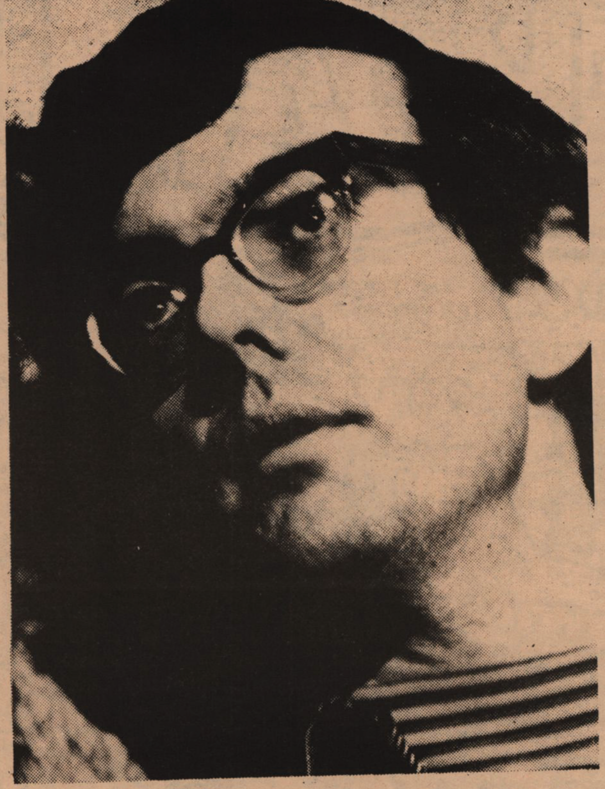
One of the psychiatrists, Dr. Martin Blinder, described the disorder as "a phenomenon seen with increasing frequency in this day of civil confrontation."

The policeman, John Crotty, has become apprehensive over "crowds, verbal abuse, high-speed pursuits, the possibility of physical threats," the report said.

He feels a conflict "between an obligation to perform his police work faithfully and heroically, and his feelings of being increasingly less able to do so [because of] revolutionary social changes in this country," the report also said.


THE FABULOUS FURRY
FREAK BROTHERS!
by Gilbert Shelton
HEY LOOK! FAT FREDDY GOT A LETTER TODAY!
OH WOW! A LETTER? FOR ME?
I... I'VE BEEN DRAFTED!
THEY COULDN'T POSSIBLY ACCEPT ANYBODY AS (AHEM) WASTED AS MYSELF!
HERE COMES A HEALTHY ONE! I'LL RUN ALL THAT LARD OFF HIS ASS IN TWO WEEKS!
PROCEED TO 5th FLOOR
NO SMOKING
BUT I HAVE FLAT FEET AND A BAD BACK!
YOU MADE IT UP THE STAIRS, DIDN'T YOU? YOU PASS.
BUT I SMOKE POT 'N HASH AND TAKE ACID AND SPEED AN' REDS AN' THC AN' SMACK 'N' S.T.P. 'N' D.M.T. 'N'...
DOCTOR
EH? I AIN'T NEVER HEARD OF ANY O' THEM THINGS, SONNY, BUT YOU CAN GET PLENTY O' ASPIRIN IN THE ARMY.
WELL, I FORGOT TO TELL YOU: I'M A QUEER!
WELL, THAT'S ALL RIGHT! YOU CAN BE IN GENERAL GAYLORD'S HOMOSEXUAL BATTALION!
!
WE'RE VERY DISCIPLINED!
HEY, IF ANY MORE MAIL COMES FOR ME, CHECK THE SPACE MARKED "DECEASED."
END

BAIL OUT!



By RENNIE DAVIS

(Editor's Note: Rennie Davis wrote an article, which we didn't have room to print, about the February day when thousands of demonstrators marched on Cook County Jail to protest the jailing of himself and his six brothers in the Conspiracy. Some black prisoners in his tier were arguing about the demonstration. Rennie quoted them:

"I want them to stop talking and come in here and get me out."

"It shows that people are OK. The people are ready to make this world free."

"You fucker, they ain't ready. If they was ready, they'd pack their shit and come and free us."

Towards the end of his story, Rennie wrote, "... somewhere, sometime, jailhouses have to be taken on."

March 30 was a beginning. On that day, Rennie and some Conspiracy staff members walked into Cook County Jail with $8,500 raised from speaking tours and bailed out 16 men. The money he raised here at EMU will largely go for the same purposes.

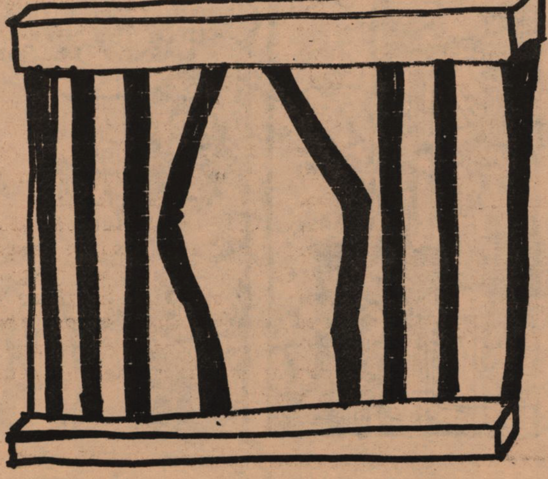
The following article was originally written for the Chicago Seed.)

Ma Houston is a strong, outspoken black woman in her sixties who's been a radical activist in Chicago for as long as anyone can remember. She used to come to our trial a lot and sit in the back row with a great big Conspiracy button pinned to her coat. Behind Cook County Jail's door, Ma Houston is a friend.

Even when the whole world forgets, or is too busy to remember, Ma is standing outside some cell, pushing through candy or papers and checking for a message to be passed along, or asking about outside business that needs completing. There's enough trust for this black woman inside the tiers and bars of Cook County to overthrow a government.

So when the Conspiracy raised bail money as a small gesture towards solving the monstrous problem of seven white men walking out of Cook County while 2000 blacks stayed behind, we asked Ma Houston to help. Ma proceeded to push and shove with Warden Moore, and managed to change money into free human beings. She hustled papers and fingerprinting and ID and photographs until the 16 men who were bailable on the two prison tiers that caged the Conspiracy for a couple of weeks were actually outside the jail. When they were all out, Ma said to them:

"Some people will ask you if you're getting messed up with the Conspiracy. There are those who don't think real good of them, but just remember the old lady in the stagecoach who was held up by Jesse James. Jesse went up and down the line taking diamonds and gold watches from passengers, but when he came to this old woman who held out her bag with only a few dollars inside, he reached in his pocket and pulled out a few hundred dollars and stuck it in the woman's purse. When the passengers came into town and people pressed around them with worried faces and questioned about how bad Jesse James was, the old woman answered, 'Yeah, I heard Jesse James was bad but I seen he treats people real fine.'"



Ma then led the free men to a restaurant across from the jail.

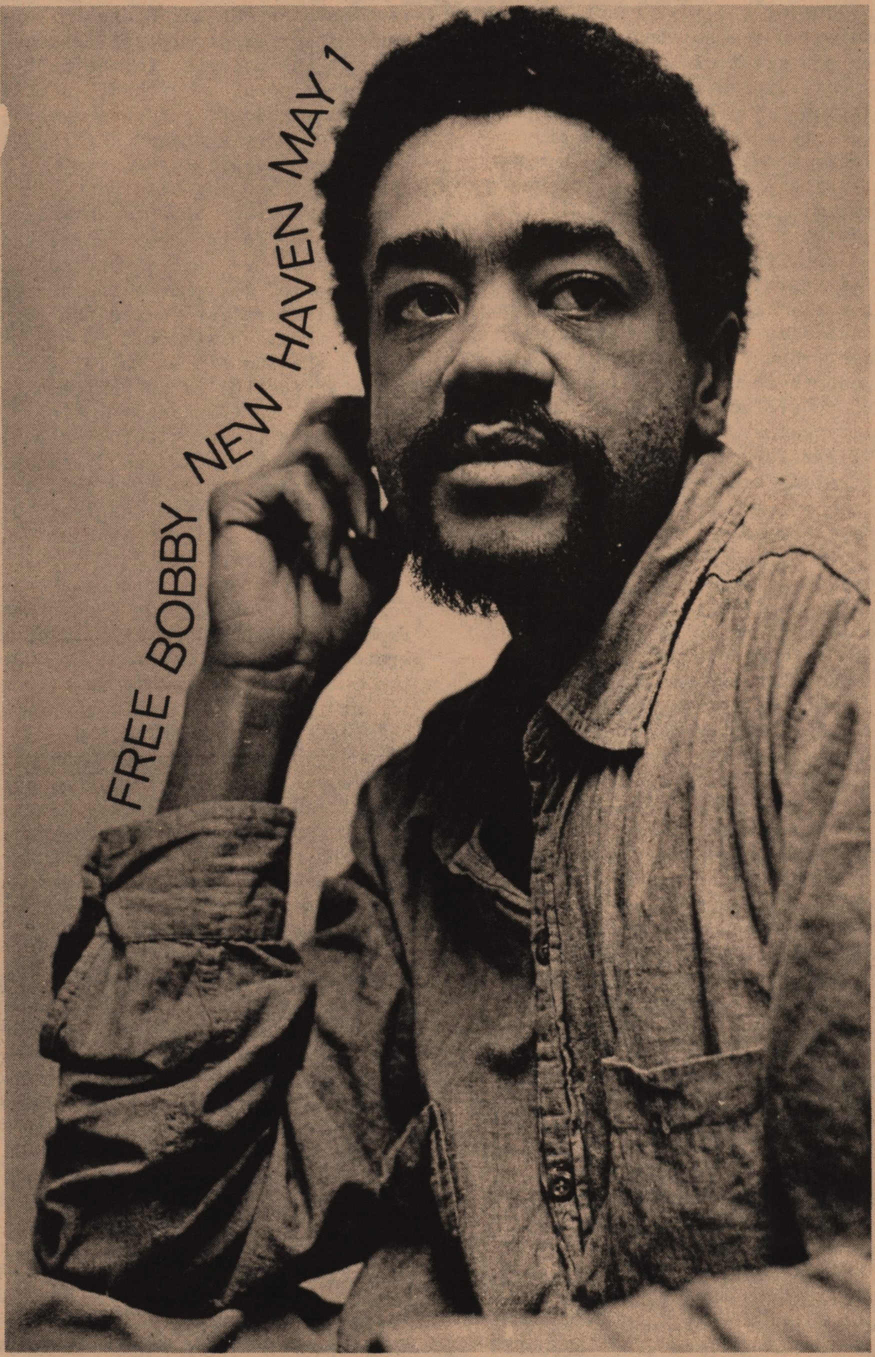
We filled up chairs around a long table and ordered drinks to celebrate ourselves. Ma sat in the center, like a banquet chairman in a winning Vietnamese hamlet. We took our places instinctively around her, joking and chattering. Someone was laughed off the table for asking directions on using a knife and fork. Ma told him, "Hell, you've only been kept to a spoon for nine months. Moe (the warden) couldn't have forgotten ya everything." Whiskey Alexanders were compared with the poison water they offered up across the street as hot chocolate, and the warden was chewed out for threatening to put a boot to the seat of my pants two hours earlier. It was normal talk for political prisoners come to have a freedom supper.

I say "political prisoners" in the most serious way I can. The man next to me had been serving a year sentence for being arrested. He was awaiting trial. His bail was $250. The indictment against him was initiated by an informant, an establishment puppet living in his community who supplemented his income by selling people to the government. The informant got a commission for every case, phony or not. There were 16 "stories" of incredible human dimension around Ma's restaurant table, each one testimony that prisoners as a class are political victims. As one man put it, "The judge, prosecutor and public defender are all brothers getting paid by the same company. But I'm just a bad nigger stranger in the eyes of the company."

On March 30, the Conspiracy bailed out 16 men representing every prisoner who was squared off against the same stacked system as us. The 16 are people who just happened to be on our tiers. The only difference between their cases and ours is that no one noticed theirs. That restaurant meeting was called to help forward a simple revolutionary principle that should be laid down and made operative until the day we tear the prisons down: that whites who have support from Middle America and can raise bail for themselves must assume the responsibility to raise an equal or greater amount for the political prisoners they leave behind.

In our case, we hope the fund can be permanent, that money will be returned and added to and used for ongoing legal expenses. The funds will be administered by the Chicago Legal Defense Committee, 173 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. People who want to help should send what they can and show the Supreme Court that its decision justifying gagging cannot stop the Conspiracy from speaking and acting.

PANTHER REPRESSION


FREE BOBBY NEW HAVEN MAY 1

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS)--It took the presiding judge at the Panther trial here only five minutes to put Panther leaders David Hilliard and Emory Douglas behind bars last week--and Hilliard and Douglas weren't even on trial.

Hilliard, the Panther Party Chief of Staff, was one of fifteen spectators in the tiny courtroom where Judge Howard Mulvey is hearing pretrial motions for nine Panthers, among them Bobby Seale, accused of murdering fellow Panther Alex Rackley. The Panthers contend that Rackley was murdered by police.

New Haven officials have refused to use a much larger courtroom just across the hall, and they have packed Mulvey's courtroom with New Haven policemen and Connecticut state troopers.

Panther attorney Charles Garry walked up to Hilliard in the spectator's section and handed him a message from Bobby Seale. Bobby is the Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and one of the nine New Haven defendants. Hilliard was unobtrusively reading the letter when a guard grabbed him from behind and tried to take the papers away from him. (Courtroom rules against reading are irregularly enforced.)

"Take your hands off me!" demanded Hilliard, and he started to stand up. Five cops and troopers grabbed him. Meanwhile, revolutionary artist and Panther Minister of Culture Emory Douglas had gotten to his feet when Hilliard was grabbed. The cops jumped Emory too.

Hilliard and Douglas were handcuffed on the spot, and pushed up in front of Judge Mulvey.

"What's your name?" the judge asked Hilliard.

"David Hilliard."

"Where are you from?"

"Oakland, California."

"You're sentenced to six months for contempt of court."

Then Mulvey asked Douglas the same two questions, and gave him the same maximum sentence for "contempt." That was it. No further questions. No time for a statement --even Judge Julius Hoffman permits one. No reading of the charges. No lawyers. No trial.

Garry asked permission to speak for the two men. Mulvey told him there was nothing to be said.

The two handcuffed prisoners were taken directly to jail. Garry appealed their sentences, but the judge denied appeal bond. It was not until this Tuesday, April 22, that the judge, after forcing apologies from the two men, reduced their sentences to "time served."

French playwright Jean Genet, who is touring America speaking in support of the Panthers, was sitting in the courtroom when Hilliard and Douglas were ripped off. "A bald man in dirty clothing," as the papers described him, he began to shout angrily when the cops went for Hilliard, and he continued shouting throughout the two arrests. He was not arrested, even though his impassioned outburst was far more disruptive than Hilliard's reading a piece of paper. The Court doesn't want the publicity that would come from arresting a world-renowned white artist.

* * *

The government is trying its damnedest to prevent a political response from being mounted against the trial. Hilliard and Douglas came to New Haven to help organize the Panthers' political defense. The new government move also fits in with its decision to rush the trial through this spring, instead of waiting for the fall as originally planned. That would have given people too much time to get together.

* * *

At Yale University, meanwhile, 600 students filled the Harkness auditorium to support a demand that Yale pay $500,000 to the Black Panther defense fund. The students have threatened to strike and close down the school if the University does not comply. Yale literally owns New Haven lock, stock and courthouse, and Yale trustees have close ties with the federal government, as well as with the local legal power structure.

Panther supporters from around the country will converge on New Haven on May 1 to help get our sisters and brothers out of jail, to show that the government's heavy tactics will not railroad the Panthers to jail without a response. The Chicago Conspiracy people and their lawyers will be there (they've been raising money across the country). And it may be the most important political demonstration in years.

CAMPUS

CONFRONTATION AT CAL STATE FULLERTON

By JON WEINER

FULLERTON, California (LNS)--Orange County has a reputation for being one of the most reactionary counties in the nation. Here, 40 miles southeast of Los Angeles, lies California State College at Fullerton. And here, amid orange groves, palm trees, and the tidy suburban homes of aging WASPs, 100 club-swinging helmeted police charged a screaming crowd of 1000 Cal State Fullerton students on March 3.

The events of the past weeks at Cal State Fullerton have included several firsts. Along with the first manifestation of a radical student movement in an Orange County campus, there was the first appearance by Governor Reagan on a university campus since he took office, the first formal use of video tape to identify protestors, and the first charges brought under California's new campus counterinsurgency law. In all, 26 people have been arrested; college administrators and local authorities are determined to make sure there is no radical student movement in Orange County.

When Reagan came to Cal State Fullerton the morning of February 9, surrounded by more than a dozen bodyguards, he was greeted by a hundred demonstrators. Inside the gym, before an audience of 5000, the longer Reagan talked, the louder grew the chorus of boos, chants, and obscenities. The straw that broke his back was a question from a member of the Cal State Women's Liberation Front--a question about abortion. Reagan began to answer, the crowd screamed and roared at him, and the governor, drowned out in spite of a huge public address system, shouted "Shut up!" in the microphone and walked away from the podium, red-faced and gritting his teeth. "Cal State Fullerton was fortunate that there was no mass movement of the protestors toward the rostrum," the student paper said.

College officials could not let this fiasco go unpunished. Two weeks later, college president William Langsdorf, an aging, sour-faced bureaucrat, called two long-haired student radicals, Bruce Church, 31, and Dave MacKowiak, 25, before the college judicial board on charges of "disrupting an assembly."

Later the same day, Fullerton police arrested the two and charged them under California's new campus counterinsurgency law, which went into effect September 1. They were accused of "maliciously disturbing the peace and quiet of certain persons on a state college campus by tumultuous and offensive conduct and quarreling," and, as a barb for the women's liberation people, "using vulgar, profane and indecent language within the presence of women or children." The charges carry penalties of 90 days and/or $200. The evidence against them came from police video tape cameras that had been scanning the audience at Reagan's speech, zooming in on people who shouted objections or heckled. (The two had shouted "That's a lie!" and "Fuck you, Reagan!" during the governor's speech.

"Bruce and Dave" became the rallying cry of the first mass protest movement at Cal State Fullerton. A series of protest rallies and sit-ins occurred in the next week. At noon on March 3, several thousand students gathered outside Bruce and Dave's closed hearing in the Humanities Building, some chanting "Open the hearings" and others chanting "Stop the hearings." Somehow the locked door to the hearing room was opened, and a hundred students poured in, ending the hearing. The administration called the cops.

A thousand students came around behind the Humanities Building to stare at 100 Fullerton police assembling. Captain Fred M. King said, "This is an unlawful assembly. You have five minutes to disperse." Within three minutes, the students were drifting back to the front of the Humanities Building to see what was happening there.

It was at this point that the police charged--rushing the students from behind. Paula Macias later wrote in the campus newspaper that the police attack "would make the silent majority vomit all over its bedsheets." One hundred pigs ran through the terrified crowd, picked out people, clubbing them to the ground and arresting some. Prof. Hans Leder of the anthropology department said, "I saw a girl handcuffed behind her back, bleeding from around her handcuffs, screaming, and a policeman was yanking her hands up." Prof. Stuart Silvers of the sociology department, a balding man with a black beard, was clubbed to the ground and tossed into the paddy wagon unconscious. In all, 19 were arrested, including 2 faculty members.

The crowd of 3,000 in front of the Humanities Building, terrified and enraged, "threw rocks, mud, and oranges" at the police, according to the student newspaper, and chanted "Pigs off campus!" Captain King gave them 15 minutes to disperse. "But it's our campus!" a girl cried.

Then Dr. Leder found a bullhorn, stepped in front of the crowd, and said "I'd like to announce that I'm teaching a class, here and now, and any students who would like to take it should be seated." The 3,000 all sat down, decided to call it "Anthro 069," and decided (with 5 minutes to go on the captain's ultimatum and 100 tac squad members eagerly fingering their nightsticks) to discuss "Problems of Higher Education in America." The police held a hasty strategy meeting and withdrew from the campus.

Anthro 069 met all that afternoon outside the Humanities Building, and for 14 hours the next day, as thousands of students participated in political discussion for the first time. The third day, President Langsdorf spoke. He was greeted with a barrage of marshmallows.

Friday, March 6, as the president spoke, the police issued warrants for the arrest of 5 students active in organizing protests against the previous arrests. All were charged with six misdemeanors, including "assembling to do an unlawful act," "remaining present at an unlawful act," and trespassing. The five dropped out of sight instead of turning themselves in.

This attack on radical leadership has been particularly effective because of the widespread political ignorance among Cal State Fullerton students. "If you said 'Chicago Conspiracy' to them, 85 per cent wouldn't know what you were talking about," Dr. Leder says. One factor has been the social class background of the student body--out of 13,000 students, all but 200 are middle-class WASPs.

"The police frightened them, terrorized them, but that's a long way from being radicalized," Leder says. "For most of Cal State Fullerton, it's as if their parents had just turned on them. They don't know what to do."

This picture could have been taken at any one of dozens of campuses last month. It happened to be taken this week at Penn State--which we didn't write a story on!

REVOLT

HARVARD STUDENTS SPOIL IMPERIALISTS' LUNCH

By DICK CLUSTER

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (LNS)--On the April 9 anniversary of last year's week-long Harvard student strike, the Harvard Committee to Visit the Center for International Affairs sat down for its annual meeting. As the fat-cat overseers finished lunch and began reviewing the center's records in foreign policy research and implementation, several hundred demonstrators poured into their luncheon room and the surrounding corridors.

"Rice! Rice!" they demanded, as the directors of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA), CBS, Johns Hopkins University, the Ford Foundation, Chase Manhattan, the CIA and company looked on. "Can you tell me how to open an account at the World Bank?" someone asked Eugene Black, a former World Bank official. He didn't answer, and the assorted power brokers, deciding it was impossible to do business this way, headed for the door.

The next three hours were hide-and-seek and follow-the-pig. Somebody claimed he saw committee member Robert McNamara duck into a fourth floor office, although officially he's in Italy. Several women jumped on a car that was ready to steer the big wheels away, and the crowd surrounded it and let the air out of the tires.

The assorted executives, plus Harvard-supplied decoys, then split in about ten different directions, dashing into cars and buildings and down corridors. Most got away, but Vice Chairman Joseph Johnson, former State Department advisor, and Council on Foreign Relations Director, wasn't so lucky. Johnson, guided by Harvard Law Professor Archibald Cox (former US Solicitor General; Cox Commission to study Columbia "riots") made it to a cab in Harvard Square. But the cab was surrounded by angry demonstrators chanting "Fuck Harvard, Fuck Yale. Get the Panthers out of Jail."

Followed by chants and red flags, Cox led Johnson around Cambridge streets, ducking right and left, and once into a Harvard dorm, all to no avail. Johnson's only words, repeated many times, were "Don't step on my heels." "Don't step on the people of the world, motherfucker," was the response. Finally, the men sat down on a park bench. Cox, acting as counsel, refused to give any information but their names and positions. They were held prisoner for about an hour, then released.

The Center for International Affairs is staffed by migratory scholars of the Kissinger type, including Kissinger, who gravitate back and forth between Washington and Cambridge. The current director is Robert Bowie, Assistant Secretary of State under Dulles, and Rusk's advisor on NATO. Projects include studies of Vietnamese village structure (under the concerned eye of Samuel Huntington, who when he was chairman of the State Department taks force on Vietnam said "The Vietcong is a powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency as long as the constituency continues to exist"); the Third World working class; the Latin American student movements (headed by Seymour Martin Lipset with the help of US Air Force money); and the training of pro-western Third World scholar-diplomats.

The time and place of the next meeting of the Center for International Affairs will presumably not be made public.

STANFORD STUDENTS OFF ROTC

By DIARMUID McGUIRE

PALO ALTO, California (LNS) --"We're trying to think of everything possible," said Stanford's president Kenneth Pitzer, "but it's extremely difficult. Further suspensions won't do any good."

Poor Ken is right. Nothing will do any good. He has already locked up the ROTC building for 90 days and posted a guard at the door of his own office. But an epidemic of radicalism and revolution is sweeping through the student body. And every treatment that he applies just makes the disease worse.

The latest trouble started at the beginning of the spring quarter when the faculty overturned a decision they had made after last year's rebellion and voted to restore credit to the Army ROTC program. Early this month the University lost about $5,000 worth of windows and was forced to bring busloads of police on campus four nights in a row. On April 6 another set of windows was trashed, including those in the president's own office.

On Tuesday the 7th 100 movement people visited the ROTC facilities, occupied the desk and hat of Col. Stanley Ramey, who is in charge of the ROTC program, and battled cadets for 15 minutes in a successful attempt to enter a classroom.

Finally, Pitzer announced that the ROTC building would be closed to all "non-authorized personnel" for 90 days. The movement responded by locking the door from the outside and papering the building with posters.

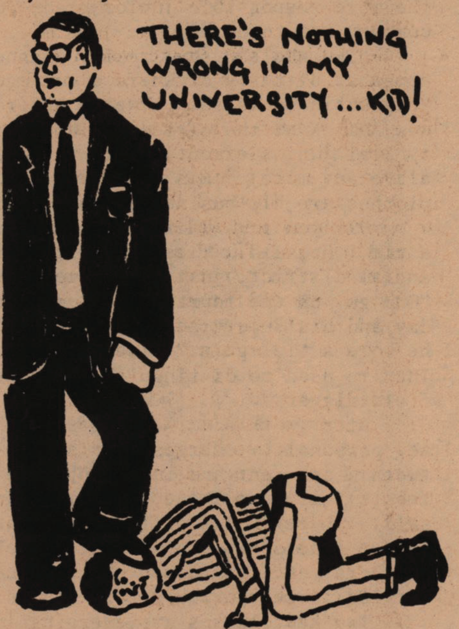
The anti-ROTC forces held a mass meeting April 9 to put together a program and a strategy. The program is aimed at a single goal--that ROTC be removed from the campus--but it includes demands for amnesty and recognition of any union that university employees want. The union provision is an answer to the Administration's attempts to split students from campus workers by threatening to take the cost of the struggle out of wages and benefits. Workers have already been laid off in large numbers and forced to do more work because the flow of federal money to the university has been drying up. Workers in the physical plant department have voted to join the Teamsters, but Stanford simply refuses to bargain.

Meanwhile the struggle is spreading to other campuses. Militant students from nearby Canada and Foothill Junior Colleges, both of which send cadets to Stanford for military training, have attacked military recruiters at their own schools and come to Stanford to fight. Thursday, April 9, 1500 people fought riot police at ROTC headquarters in Berkeley.

Pitzer (who was covered with a bucket of red paint by a masked assailant on April Fools' Day) and other college administrators, along with their corporate bosses, are worried because there is no tranquility in sight for their campuses. But there is something else that should worry them more. The struggle against the military and imperialism in the schools is leading many people straight to revolutionary conclusions.

At a dormitory meeting of the Red Squad Affinity Group early in April, one woman listened to a discussion of demands, tactics, and the place of ROTC in the imperialist scheme of things. She questioned the logic of the anti-ROTC campaign, saying "ROTC is just one small part of the system. I don't think you will change anything until you destroy the whole system."

The Red Squad, which is composed mostly of Stanford freshmen, thought she was right on. The next day she joined them.


THERE'S NOTHING WRONG IN MY UNIVERSITY...KID!

REAGAN'S READY; ARE YOU?

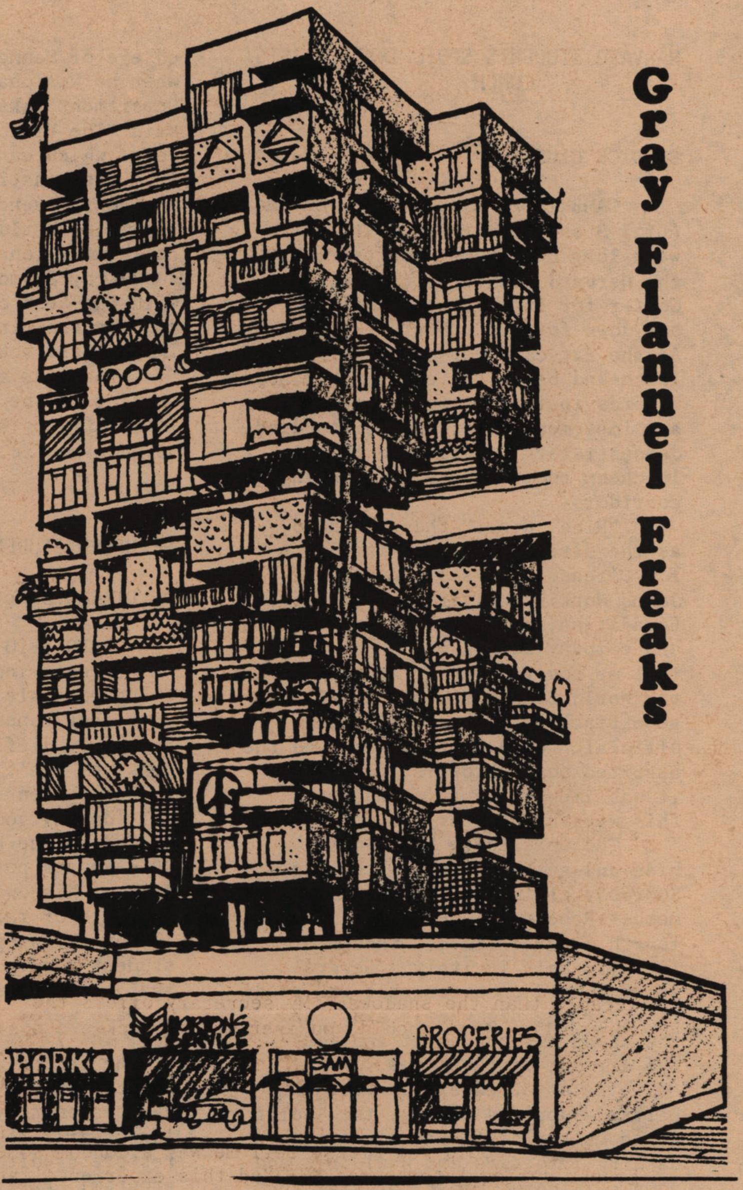
YOSEMITE, California (LNS)--Ronald Reagan has called for a "bloodbath" to silence student revolutionaries. He made the remark here April 8 during a campaign speech before the Council of California Growers. In answering questions from the floor, Reagan said he didn't think campus militants are interested in solving problems and called them "part and parcel of revolution." He added "If it takes a bloodbath, let's get it over with. No more appeasement."

"BLOODBATH" wouldn't look too good in California headlines. Later Reagan's press secretary told reporters, "He wasn't even aware he said it."

Gray Flannel Freaks

By DICK GAIK

From San Francisco GOOD TIMES (UPS)



The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Building at 600 Stockton in San Francisco's financial district is one block long, a half block wide and seven stories tall. Looking down at it from Nob Hill, the building resembles a big filing cabinet, which it is. Inside 1,700 souls shuffle papers every working day.

Met Life doesn't produce anything tangible for people. Instead it deals in "peace of mind" and "security" and other illusory bullshit which its high pressure advertising program has created in the mind of the gullible public. On the surface, if you visited any of the gymnasium-sized sterile offices, the company gives the impression of being an efficient corporate creature where every employee is dedicated to the American dream as prescribed by the *Wall Street Journal*.

But that, like the "peace of mind" which the company sells, is only an illusion. For deep in the bowels of this giant of the financial district is a merry band of dedicated dopers and rebels whose idea of the American Dream is closer to the vision of Tim Leary and Abbie Hoffman than the *WSJ's*. Every day during the three o'clock break on the sidewalk outside Met Life just about as many dope deals are made as there are stock transactions in neighboring brokerage houses. And on every other Friday an anti-corporate underground newspaper called the *Met Lifer* is mysteriously distributed inside the building.

"We bring in about 450 copies," said Adam X, the paper's editor. "All day the xerox machines are really going. So we don't know how many copies are actually made. But everybody reads it. We see them and they all talk about it." Adam X--that's not his real name--has worked for Met Life for two years. He comes from an upper middle class family, graduated from one of the country's better universities and holds one of the more responsible junior grade positions which the company has to offer.

"The whole system really channeled me," he said somewhat bitterly of where a college degree got him. "Big business is such a weird environment." If you saw Adam X at the office you would mistake him for a typical junior executive (if there are any such creatures alive any more). His hair is fashionably long and his clothes are hip businessee.

"If you're a white collar worker you have to wear a tie," he said. Ties are a sign of rank in the financial district, just as stripes are in the Army. "One guy on the fourth floor came in without a tie one day and his supervisor called him for it. The next day he wore a tie again." Ties are also a sign of servitude. They're used to distinguish the house niggers from the field niggers.

After work Adam X changes clothes and, wham, a new personality emerges. It's like the difference between Clark Kent and Superman. "We (the Met Life rebels) all lead these incredible double lives," he said. "Everyone is still pretty paranoid, so while a lot of dope deals are made at the office, no one turns on there yet. There are still plenty of straight people working there who would turn you in if they caught you."

Two new classes are emerging in Corporate America, crossing the old white collar/blue collar division. "There are career people and non-career people. The non-career ones don't take their work seriously. They are exploited. The career people will do whatever they have to to keep their jobs. They're exploited too, but they dig it.

"The career people are mostly the older workers," explained Adam X. Most of them came either just before or during the Depression. They were trapped by the Depression. They got their job and did what they had to to hang onto it."

Examining the corporate fabric from within, Adam X believes the company is in deep trouble. "The top management is aging. In a few years they'll all be retired. The people coming up just don't care. And the people who are coming into the company now who are smart (and who would be destined for top management) won't be there twenty years from now."

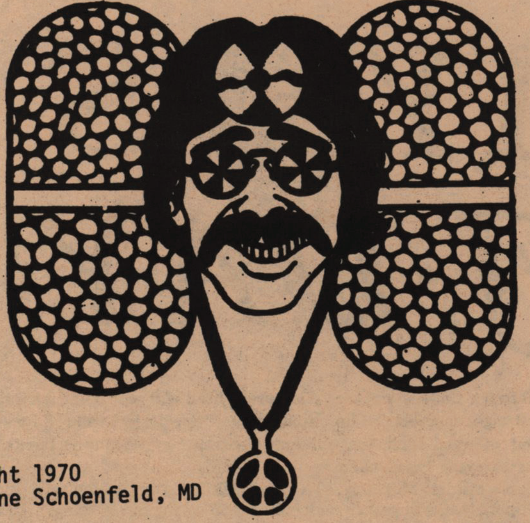
One recent day an older executive was discussing the personnel woes of Met Life with Adam X and pointed to a picture of a longhaired freak, saying, "One of these days we're going to have to figure out how to get him to work for us." Corporate America is feeling the pressure of the growing rejection of everything it stands for. Adding to the headache is what the underground *Met Lifer* is all about. The first issue of the paper came out in January. "It started out as mostly a joke, to give us something to talk and laugh about," explained the editor.

The first edition carried a front-page editorial headlined "We Are All Slaves." An article told how the FBI came into Met Life and ripped off Ron Register, a mail room employee, who had been AWOL from the Army for two years. The story noted that the FBI traced its victim through his Social Security number and the company's personnel files. Other items carried included office gossip and digs at the corporate structure.

Recent issues have carried stories on the United Farm Workers' boycott of Safeway stores (which Met Life owns) and urged the corporate employees to join the boycott. The aim of the paper is to get the 1,700 employees to break out of the corporate mold which has been forced upon them.

Adam X would like to expand the scope of the paper to cover the entire financial district. As we talked, while passing a joint between us, the idea bubbled up for a Financial District Liberation Movement composed of Bank of America clerks, Pacific Stock Exchange junior executives, Western Union messengers, Pacific Telephone operators, PG&E secretaries, and the list could go on and on. As of this writing, however, this is still a pipe dream.

HIP POCRATES



Copyright 1970
by Eugene Schoenfeld, MD

QUESTION: Every time I have sexual relations with a certain girl I always have two orgasms. But if I screw any other girl I have only one orgasm. How come?

ANSWER: Maybe because you're having sexual relations with one girl and screwing the others.

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QUESTION: I am a twenty-year-old guy. As long as I can remember I have had shadows under my eyes. What causes these dark areas? Can they be removed?

I am sick of having people tell me to get more sleep. I sleep enough!

ANSWER: An ophthalmologist informs me that shadows beneath the eyes are generally caused by blood vessels being close to the skin surface in that area. Other than makeup, the only alternative would be a skin graft (from where?) which would probably be more noticeable than the shadows. My secretary offers the consolation that should you ever get a black eye no one will notice.

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QUESTION: Would you please tell me why a condom sometimes breaks during intercourse. I had this experience lately and was uptight about it--don't want pregnancy.

Was I too vigorous? Should I wait until just prior to orgasm to put it on or should I put it on before entry as I have been doing?

ANSWER: Sometimes the pre-ejaculatory fluid contains large numbers of sperm. If you don't don the condom until just prior to orgasm you may be locking the barn door after the horses have excaped. Besides, what a drag to stop at that moment!

Condoms sometimes break when there's a combination of exuberance and insufficient lubrication. A small amount of K-Y jelly or similar lubricant both inside and outside the condom should help make things smoother for you.

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QUESTION: I have been told that an individual's hair on his head only grows so long naturally, but if he desires to have it longer he only has to cut it on the very end and eat some of it or burn the ends and it will grow somewhat longer.

Is this true?

ANSWER: Hair is dead matter except for the root in the hair follicle beneath the skin. Cutting or burning the ends won't change its rate of growth.

Human intestinal enzymes cannot digest hair. A chronic hair swallowing habit often results in the formation in the stomach of hairballs or trichobezoars. Hairballs which are found most often in the stomachs of mentally retarded or emotionally disburbed children can cause intestinal obstruction if they pass on to the small bowel.

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QUESTION: I am an 18-year-old male and have a lot of gray hair. I've had gray hair since I was 13 or so, and while it doesn't bother me I am very curious about it. I've heard that worry causes gray hair. Could this be so?

ANSWER: Gray hair occurring early in life is usually due to hereditary factors, though emotional strain can accelerate the process. Graying and whitening of hair is due to loss of function or death of pigment cells in the hair follicles.

Worrying about gray hair will cause more gray hair.

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QUESTION: Turkish girls make good wives because they are passive and considerate. They are physically attractive because they shave the pubic area daily.

Are there any matrimonial agencies in Turkey that contact girls regarding possible marriage to American men?

ANSWER: I'm sure you could find many Turkish men who could, if they would, tell you their wives are not passive. In fact, a "considerate" woman would certainly not be passive. The Turkish Embassy in Washington might have information about means of meeting Turkish women.

Middle-Eastern women commonly shave their pubic hair, but the original reason is lost in antiquity. Perhaps the custom began in order to prevent infestation by crab lice in pre-Kwell-Cuprex cays. Lesions of venereal disease would also have been easier to detect on a shorn pubis, an important consideration in times when syphilis epidemics decimated whole populations.

The physiological reason for pubic hair is unknown. Author G. Legman believes it survives from the time man's ancestors walked on all fours. He also believes shaving pubic hair involves a kind of castration.

Legman quotes the following story in his *Rationale of the Dirty Joke* (Grove Press), an analysis of sexual humor patterned after Freud's *Wit and the Unconscious:*

> A man in a whorehouse asks for a virgin, but complains that the girl given him cannot be a virgin, as all the hair has been worn off her pubis. "She hasn't any wool," he says. The madam replies "Wool? What do you want to do, fuck or knit?"

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ANOTHER DANGEROUS DRUG

Investigators of the University of Florida College of Medicine have found that toxic agents in tobacco smoke, especially cigarettes, cause the body to generate a substance which greatly reduces oxygen transport by red blood cells. Reduced oxygen transport may contribute to heart attacks.

Blood from donors who smoke is probably less useful therepeutically than from non-smokers. When the Florida researchers incubated red blood cells from a non-smoker in blood plasma of a tobacco fiend, the cells showed a decrease in their oexygen-handling capacity. Robert Eliot, MD, who led the investigations, said, "These changes are apparent even in a young person who smokes more than 12 cigarettes a day."

A report in the March 30 issue of the *Journal of the AMA* indicates smokers not only have eleven times more lung cancer than non-smokers, but that heavy smokers develop a more malignant form of the disease than the lung cancer seen in light smokers.

The same issue refers to Philip Roth's *Portnoy's Complaint* in quoting from the *Medical Bulletin on Tobacco:*

> Handling things can be satisfying,
> but there are many ways to keep your hands
> busy without lighting up or playing with
> a cigarette.

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Dear Dr. HipPocrates is a collection of letters and answers published by Grove Press. $.95 at your favorite bookstore.

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Dr. Schoenfeld welcomes your questions. Write to him at 1611 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, California 94702.

MAY·DAY IS J·DAY!

The word is out. May 1st, 1970 is the day for the **First Annual Marijuana Mail-In and Cross Country Toke-Down.** Dealers and heads all over the U.S. are already madly rolling joints and stuffing envelopes in preparation for the big occasion...

MAY DAY IS CALLED LAW DAY HERE IN THE U.S.A. and every dope smoker will be doing his or her part on that day to change the marijuana laws that are being used by the government, police, and courts of Amerika in an attempt to destroy our rapidly growing culture. Over **200,000** of our brothers and sisters are already rotting in jail for so-called "marijuana crimes"--White Panther **John Sinclair** is doing **10 years** for possession of **2 joints**, brother **Tim Leary** has recieved sentences totalling **20 years** for **one joint**. On May 1st, we, the **20-million** or more dope smokers in this country, will serve notice on the pig power structure that **THIS CULTURAL GENOCIDE MUST BE STOPPED IMMEDIATELY!!!**

On May Day all Amerikans who have not yet turned on to the **truth of grass** will get their chance. Dope smokers will mail joints--with letters of explanation on how to get high on this **ILLEGAL substance**--to every non-smoker. Every policeman, mayor, senator, housewife, factory worker, and businessman will finally learn how to start the day right: with a little bit of reefer.

Through the last week of April every head will send some grass to at least a few straight members of his community. Dope dealers will roll up at least one pound of weed each, tear random pages out of telephone books, and mail joints to every listed name.

Come historic May Day, 1970, pigs will find it impossible to bust thousands of dopers that will gather under the warm spring sun in every park and square of every city and town to share food, music, bodies, and marijuana. The U.S.A. will come together in psychedelic harmony at last. Amerika will break out in one huge smile as everyone will be stoned, high, fucked up, jacked out of shape, mellow, blasted.

The Marijuana Question will be answered May 1st!!!

GRASS FOR THE MASSES!

A JOINT
IN
EVERY
MAILBOX

POT IN
EVERY
PUBLIC
PLACE

MAY 1

REVEAL DIGITAL

Second Coming

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